

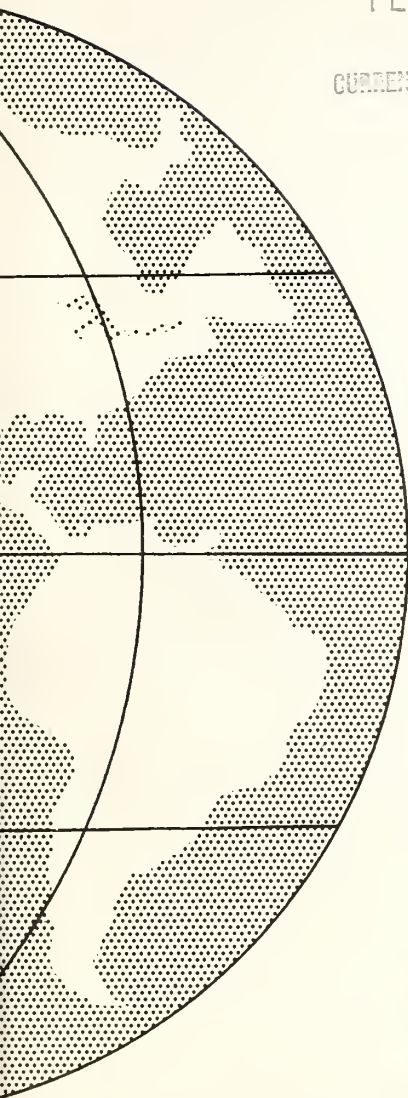
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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

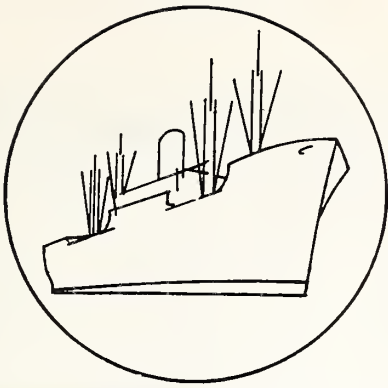


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- Imports of Fruits and Vegetables Under Quarantine, Fiscal Year 1965/66
- Price Developments in U. S. Foreign Agricultural Trade
- Ocean Freight Rates for Grain
- Impact of Central American Integration on U. S. Agricultural Exports
- Export and Import Highlights
- Commercial and Government Program Export Highlights
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

Agricultural Exports Are Becoming More Important to U.S. Agriculture (see page 6). Several indicators show the increasing importance of the export market to U.S. agriculture. They include the rising magnitude of U.S. agricultural exports, the growing percentage of commodity sales and production exported, the expanding share of the farm dollar coming from exports, and the significant increase in number of States reporting larger agricultural exports.

In recent years agricultural exports have reached successive new records, achieving an all time high of \$6.7 billion in fiscal year 1965/66. In July-December 1966, they were at an annual rate of over \$7 billion for the current fiscal year ending in June 1967.

In 1965/66, U.S. exports as a percentage of quantity of crop sales and production of animal products were over 70 percent for U.S. wheat, nearly 55 for rice, 50 for hides and skins and sorghum grains, over 40 for soybeans, nearly 40 for tallow, 35 for corn, 28 for tobacco, 25 for barley, and approximately 20 for cotton. These percentages were much larger, except for cotton, tallow, and tobacco, than reported in 1953/54 -- the year before exports were made under Public Law 480.

For the United States as a whole, the extent of dependence on the export market by farmers in 1965/66 was 17 cents out of every U.S. farm market dollar. In 1953/54 it was 10 cents.

In 1965/66, 20 of the 50 States each had farm exports of \$100 million or more, while in 1953/54 only 7 States had reached this level.

* * * * *

Imports of Fruits and Vegetables Under Quarantine, Fiscal Year 1965/66 (see page 14). Import statistics for fruits and vegetables under quarantine during 1965/66 are included in this issue. Due to a new reporting procedure instituted in cooperation with the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service such import data can be released about 4 months earlier than previously. U.S. imports of fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables and certain types of nuts are subject to provisions of plant quarantines and restrictive orders. Fruit and vegetable imports from all sources except Canada are inspected for harmful insects and diseases at ports of entry.

Review of 1966 Price Developments in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (see page 32). For the year ended September 1966, export and import price indexes for leading U.S. agricultural commodities amounted to 100.2 and 99.9 percent of the preceding year. The overall index, export and import commodity prices combined, was 100.1. Similar stability was observed in the agricultural export price index based on United Nations data, in the U.S. Index of Prices Received by Farmers for Crops, and in Reuter's Index. The terms of trade (export price indexes divided by import price indexes), previously favorable to U.S. agricultural exports, amounted to 100.3 and were thus virtually in balance. During the October-December 1966 quarter, the Reuter's Index averaged considerably lower than at any other time since 1963 and the Dow-Jones Spot Price Index was lower than at any other time in 1966 and approximated the October-December 1965 level. These two indexes seem to indicate that calendar year and fourth quarter price indexes for U.S. agricultural trade are likely to show either some price decline or stability but no significant increases when they will become available.

* * * * *

Ocean Freight Rates for Export Grain (see page 38). This article summarizes ocean voyage charter rates for grain, 1961-66, and ocean shipping from selected major ports, including the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River, and the U.S. North Atlantic, Gulf, and North Pacific ports. Freight costs are important in the total cost to the customer. The cost for exporting grain from the United States to Japan, for instance, averages about 26 cents per bushel and represents almost one-third of the cost of delivering a bushel of wheat from the farm to a Japanese port. Ocean rates vary widely in the short run. During the second half of 1963, the average rates charged by foreign vessels nearly doubled. U.S. flag rates increased during this time but did not show dramatic gains. However, they evidenced rising trends in the 1961-65 period while foreign flag rates did not. In 1966, export grain rates rose in the first quarter, but trended downward in the second and third quarters.

* * * * *

Impact of Central American Integration on U.S. Agricultural Exports (see page 46). Economic integration among countries is probably the major economic change taking place in Latin America. Five countries of Central America -- El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras -- have integrated to form the Central American Common Market (CACM).

Per capita income in the CACM has been increasing at unprecedented levels, and this has resulted in larger agricultural imports. Though the United States continues to be the major supplier of agricultural products (\$38.5 million in 1965), the U.S. share of the market declined from 47 percent in 1959 to 37 percent in 1965. Intra-CACM import trade increased from 25 percent of the total in 1959 to 36 percent in 1965. CACM agricultural imports by commodity are briefly analyzed.

* * * * *

Export Highlights (see page 54). U.S. agricultural exports reached \$3,602 million in July-December 1966, 7 percent above those of the corresponding months in 1965. Exports of tobacco, wheat and flour, hides and skins, soybeans, cotton, meats and meat products, protein meal, rice, and vegetables and preparations increased. Exports of dairy products, cottonseed and soybean oils, animal fats, oils, and greases, fruits and preparations, poultry products, and feed grains declined. December exports were estimated at \$651 million -- 6 percent below November 1966, and about 1 percent above December 1965.

Exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$696 million during July-November 1966 -- 16 percent above exports for the same period in 1964, but 2 percent below July-November 1965. Although commodities not subject to variable levies increased 12 percent compared with July-November 1965, variable levy commodities dropped 17 percent.

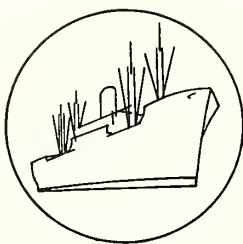
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Commercial and Government Program Export Highlights (see page 59). U.S. exports of agricultural commodities totaled \$1,631 million in the first quarter of the 1966/67 fiscal year, 9 percent higher than the year-earlier quarter. Increases in wheat and flour, cotton, and tobacco accounted for virtually all of the advance of \$166 million in dollar exports to \$1,308 million. Shipments under Government-financed programs declined \$27 million to \$323 million. Substantial decreases in sales for foreign currency under Title I and in donations under Title III were partially offset by a rise in shipments under barter transactions and a rise in long-term dollar credit sales under Title IV.

Public Law 480, the basic instrument for food aid during the past 12 years, was extended for a 2-year period through December 1968 by Public Law 89-808, approved November 11, 1966. This legislation, effective January 1, 1967, provides continuity in the operation of programs already in effect and gives new direction to food aid programs.

* * * * *

Import Highlights (see page 67). U.S. agricultural imports for consumption were \$1,857 million in July-November 1966 -- up 7 percent from the same period of 1965. Supplementary (partially competitive) product imports were up from \$948 million in July-November 1965 to \$1,133 million in July-November 1966. Such imports accounted for the total increase, since complementary (noncompetitive) product imports were down 9 percent. The increase in supplementary imports was mainly due to larger imports of sugar, meats and meat products, dairy products, vegetables and preparations, and oilseeds and products. Live animal imports were down substantially; imports of dutiable cattle, mostly stockers and feeders, from Mexico and Canada were running about 25 percent behind the large imports of 1965/66. Smaller imports of coffee and cocoa beans accounted for the total decline in complementary product imports.



SPECIAL in this issue

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS ARE BECOMING MORE IMPORTANT TO U.S. AGRICULTURE

by

Robert L. Tontz and Isaac E. Lemon 1/

Several indicators point to the increasing importance of the export market to U.S. agriculture. Some of the more important indicators include the rising magnitude of U.S. agricultural exports, the growing percentage of commodity sales and production exported, the expanding share of the farm dollar coming from exports, and the significant increase in number of States reporting larger agricultural exports.

Rising Magnitude of Exports

Exports of agricultural commodities have played a major role in the Nation's economic life since colonial times. In the last half-century the value of exports declined for several years as a result of trade restrictions following World War I. Since the mid 1950's, however, positive trade expansion policies and programs have pushed the value of exports to a succession of new records.

The post World War I low in U.S. agricultural exports was registered in 1940/41, largely because of the new war in Europe. In that year U.S. agricultural exports equaled \$350 million. Since 1953/54 -- the year preceding implementation of Food for Freedom exports and one of the lowest export years after World War II -- U.S. agricultural exports have trended sharply upward. In 1953/54, U.S. agricultural exports stood at \$2.9 billion -- much improved over the 1940/41 post World War I low, but much below current values. U.S. agricultural exports reached a record \$6.7 billion in fiscal year 1965/66, and in July-December were at an annual rate of over \$7 billion for the current fiscal year ending in June 1967.

Although the export value of U.S. agricultural products in the current fiscal year ending in June is expected to benefit from rising prices as well as increased volume compared to a year earlier, the gain in U.S. agricultural exports since the early years of Public Law 480 has been achieved despite price

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declines. During the 12-year period ending in 1965, U.S. agricultural exports had a 6 percent greater gain in volume (based on constant prices) than in value (based on actual prices). Quantity increases in exports for such major U.S. export commodities as wheat, corn, sorghum grains, barley, soybeans, and rice more than offset the price declines and resulted in the greater gain in export volume.

The United States is also assuming an increasingly significant role in world agricultural trade relative to other countries. In fiscal year 1965/66, the United States contributed one-fifth of the world's agricultural exports, compared with one-tenth of the total in 1953/54.

Although Public Law 480 has made possible the sharing of U.S. abundance with less fortunate friends abroad, it has also contributed to economic development and aided U.S. commercial sales for dollars. Approximately three-fourths of the gain in total U.S. agricultural exports has resulted from increased commercial sales for dollars since the implementation of P.L. 480 shipments. Commercial sales for dollars in fiscal year 1965/66 exceeded total U.S. agricultural exports in 1953/54 by \$2.1 billion.

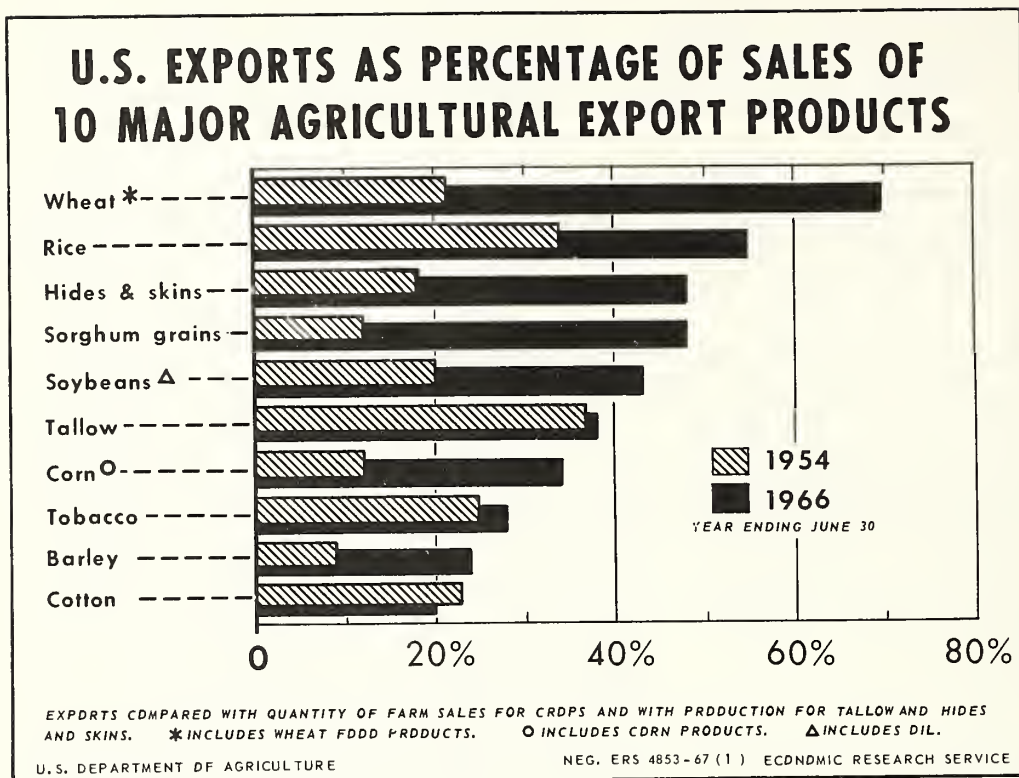
Most of the gain in commercial sales for dollars from 1954/55, the first year of shipments under P.L. 480, to 1965/66 came from substantial increases in exports of feed grains and oilseeds and products, along with gains in wheat and wheat flour, animal products except dairy, fruits and preparations, and rice. Feed grains and oilseeds alone accounted for over three-fifths of the total gain; the other enumerated commodities one-fifth; and other commodities the remainder. At the same time, over four-fifths of the increase in total Government-financed program exports resulted from increases in wheat and flour exports.

The increase in U.S. agricultural exports resulting from a substantial gain in commercial sales for dollars has been achieved without a relative increase in export payment assistance. Commercial sales for the 3-year period 1963-66 totaled \$14 billion. Of this total, \$3.6 billion or 26 percent benefited from export payment assistance -- the same percentage as for 1955-57, the first 3 years of Public Law 480.

Growing Percentage of Sales and Production Exported

American producers of agricultural commodities are much more dependent today on the export market than they were near the beginning of the Public Law 480 program in 1953/54. The growing importance to American producers of the agricultural export market is indicated by figures on U.S. exports as a percentage of quantity of crop sales and production of animal products. These percentages ranged from nearly 20 for cotton to 70 for wheat in fiscal year 1965/66. Except for cotton, tallow, and tobacco, the percentages were much larger in fiscal year 1965/66 than in 1953/54 (fig. 1).

Figure 1



Another illustration of the growing dependence of farm output on the export market is shown by the increased acreage used to produce for the export market. The harvest from 78 million acres was exported in 1965/66; this was two and one-half times the acreage used for exports in 1953/54. The relative significance of the export acreage has increased even more as U.S. harvested acreage has declined. One-fourth of the Nation's harvested acreage produced for the foreign market in 1965/66. This compares with about 9 percent 12 years earlier.

Expanding Share of Dollar

The degree of dependence of U.S. agriculture on the export market -- measured by exports as a percentage of cash receipts from farm marketings -- is increasing. For the United States as a whole, the extent of dependence on the export market by farmers in fiscal year 1965/66 was 17 cents out of every U.S. farm market dollar. In 1959/60, it was 14 cents; while in 1953/54, the degree of dependence was 10 cents out of every farm market dollar. The increasing share of the farm market dollar that comes from exports for the Nation and the individual States is summarized in table 1.

High dependence on the export market is becoming more widespread among the States. In 1965/66, 20 of the 50 States received from farm exports 15 cents or more of each dollar of cash receipts from farm marketings. In 1959/60, 14 of the States were in this group; while in 1953/54, only 5 States received 15

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural export shares as percentage of cash receipts from farm marketings, by States and Regions, years ending June 30, 1954, 1960, and 1966

Region and State	Cash receipts from farm marketings 1/			Agricultural export shares 2/			Agricultural export shares as percentage of cash receipts		
	1954	1960	1966	1954	1960	1966	1954	1960	1966
	--- Million dollars			---			-- Percent		
NEW ENGLAND	734.4	684.2	805.4	16.0	25.4	34.3	2.2	3.7	4.3
Maine	166.4	180.7	282.7	3.9	11.2	14.8	2.3	6.2	5.2
New Hampshire	69.2	56.8	53.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.3
Vermont	110.4	123.8	128.6	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.5
Massachusetts	187.1	154.7	166.7	4.2	4.8	6.1	2.2	3.1	3.7
Rhode Island	23.5	21.6	21.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.7	2.3	1.4
Connecticut	177.8	146.6	153.2	5.5	6.5	10.0	3.1	4.4	6.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1,977.8	1,912.9	2,030.3	90.4	134.0	169.4	4.6	7.0	8.3
New York	851.0	846.3	939.0	45.4	63.4	74.3	5.3	7.5	7.9
New Jersey	346.2	286.5	265.4	12.5	17.5	20.9	3.6	6.1	7.9
Pennsylvania	780.6	780.1	825.9	32.5	53.1	74.2	4.2	6.8	9.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	5,869.6	5,709.5	6,851.2	426.0	702.9	1,395.4	7.3	12.3	20.4
Ohio	1,043.4	940.3	1,113.4	83.1	129.5	218.7	8.0	13.8	19.6
Indiana	1,110.2	1,031.8	1,298.0	77.7	135.0	317.3	7.0	13.1	24.4
Illinois	1,951.1	1,964.8	2,400.6	165.1	302.8	666.0	8.5	15.4	27.7
Michigan	712.0	687.9	789.4	51.7	76.8	110.4	7.3	11.2	14.0
Wisconsin	1,052.9	1,084.7	1,249.8	48.4	58.8	83.0	4.6	5.4	6.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	7,769.1	8,544.6	9,828.5	524.7	998.1	1,785.3	6.8	11.7	18.2
Minnesota	1,279.4	1,388.7	1,590.3	87.4	156.5	240.5	6.8	11.3	15.1
Iowa	2,374.9	2,397.3	3,009.5	103.8	211.0	426.1	4.4	8.8	14.2
Missouri	1,031.4	1,106.4	1,241.1	81.0	150.9	204.3	7.9	13.6	16.5
North Dakota	472.3	581.3	664.7	54.8	85.7	205.6	11.6	14.7	30.9
South Dakota	529.3	623.1	757.1	31.6	33.1	84.3	6.0	5.3	11.1
Nebraska	1,120.3	1,235.6	1,355.3	72.8	135.4	232.3	6.5	11.0	17.1
Kansas	961.5	1,212.2	1,210.5	93.3	225.5	392.2	9.7	18.6	32.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,427.5	3,768.9	4,607.9	467.6	582.0	738.4	13.6	15.4	16.0
Delaware	106.1	103.2	128.3	7.3	11.2	17.7	6.9	10.9	13.8
Maryland	268.2	263.8	328.3	15.3	25.5	40.9	5.7	9.7	12.5
Virginia	460.0	454.7	513.2	42.1	58.3	78.6	9.2	12.8	15.3
West Virginia	119.1	108.6	105.5	3.5	5.8	6.4	2.9	5.3	6.1
North Carolina	922.0	946.3	1,189.6	217.2	251.7	306.0	23.6	26.6	25.7
South Carolina	377.4	349.7	418.1	71.0	76.4	95.7	18.8	21.8	22.9

-- Continued

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural export shares as percentage of cash receipts from farm marketings,
by States and Regions, years ending June 30, 1954, 1960, and 1966 -- Continued

Region and State	Cash receipts from farm marketings 1/			Agricultural export shares 2/			Agricultural export shares as percentage of cash receipts		
	1954	1960	1966	1954	1960	1966	1954	1960	1966
	-- Million dollars --			--			-- Percent --		
SOUTH ATLANTIC CONTINUED									
Georgia	629.6	718.0	945.5	74.4	87.0	108.6	11.8	12.1	11.5
Florida	545.1	824.6	979.5	36.8	66.1	84.5	6.8	8.0	8.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky	2,112.7	2,252.5	2,798.7	240.4	326.5	369.2	11.4	14.5	13.2
Tennessee	545.1	570.8	702.8	31.9	45.6	73.6	5.9	8.0	10.5
Alabama	482.2	522.5	622.8	55.1	93.9	111.7	11.4	18.0	17.9
Mississippi	425.8	517.1	660.6	52.5	62.5	57.2	12.3	12.1	8.7
	659.6	642.1	812.5	100.9	124.5	126.7	15.3	19.4	15.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas	3,410.4	4,025.2	4,611.3	509.8	802.5	966.9	14.9	19.9	21.0
Louisiana	568.8	730.3	915.5	108.3	174.1	200.8	19.0	23.8	21.9
Oklahoma	400.9	382.0	484.8	78.5	76.0	98.9	19.6	19.9	20.4
Texas	556.0	619.1	740.7	57.5	105.1	181.8	10.3	17.0	24.5
	1,884.7	2,293.7	2,470.3	265.5	447.3	485.4	14.1	19.5	19.6
MOUNTAIN									
Montana	2,128.3	2,520.7	2,830.1	185.0	283.1	365.2	8.7	11.2	12.9
Idaho	371.2	426.1	420.5	46.9	65.4	126.6	12.6	15.3	30.1
Wyoming	346.4	430.0	526.1	26.8	46.6	80.9	7.7	10.8	15.4
Colorado	128.0	166.1	173.6	3.4	6.9	5.2	2.7	4.2	3.0
New Mexico	476.5	601.3	728.2	28.5	59.4	56.9	6.0	9.9	7.8
Arizona	192.7	259.6	258.0	16.0	24.6	22.5	8.3	9.5	8.7
Utah	421.5	424.9	506.3	53.7	65.6	55.6	12.7	15.4	11.0
Nevada	151.9	159.5	166.8	9.4	13.4	17.1	6.2	8.4	10.3
	40.1	53.2	50.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	2.3	0.8
PACIFIC									
Washington	3,571.7	4,093.0	5,012.3	444.8	608.0	724.2	12.5	14.9	14.4
Oregon	533.0	545.0	636.8	63.6	93.6	154.6	11.9	17.2	24.3
California	393.4	428.7	476.5	26.9	42.3	64.6	6.8	9.9	13.6
Hawaii	2,645.3	3,119.4	3,710.0	354.3	472.1	485.2	13.4	15.1	13.1
Alaska	NA	NA	184.6	NA	NA	19.8	NA	NA	10.7
	NA	NA	4.4	---	---	---	NA	NA	---
Not Allocated	---	---	---	31.2	54.3	132.6	---	---	---
UNITED STATES	31,001.5	33,511.5	39,375.8	2,935.9	4,516.8	6,680.9	9.5	13.5	17.0

1/ Cash receipts from marketings for calendar years 1953, 1959, and 1965, Farm Income Situation (FIS-203 Supplement) August 1966, pp. 15-43. Details may not add to totals because of rounding. 2/ Compiled from "U.S. Agricultural Export Shares by Regions and States, Fiscal Year 1965-66" by Robert L. Tontz and Isaac E. Lemon reprinted from Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (November 1966), ERS-Foreign-174. 3/ NA Not Available.

cents or more. On the other hand, only 6 States in fiscal year 1965/66 received from farm exports less than 5 cents of each dollar of cash receipts from farm marketings in contrast to 13 States in 1953/54 (fig. 2).

More States Reporting Larger Agricultural Exports

A pronounced increase has occurred in the past 12 years in the number of States reporting higher agricultural export shares. In fiscal year 1965/66, 20 of the 50 States exported at least \$100 million in farm products; 14 States exported between \$50 and \$99 million; and 16 States exported less than \$50 million. Six years earlier in 1959/60, only 14 States exported more than \$100 million; 16 States were in the middle category; and 20 States exported less than \$50 million. Back in 1953/54, only 7 States exported more than \$100 million and 27 States exported less than \$50 million in farm products (fig. 3).

Interpretation of Shares

The agricultural export values presented in table 1 indicate the shares of the individual States in the export market, based on exports that might be attributable to each of them rather than actual exports. 2/

Export values including those attributable to the States reflect the value of U.S. agricultural commodities at the port of exportation and are based on the selling price (or cost if not sold), and include inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port.

For U.S. commodities that do not receive export payment assistance -- roughly three-fifths of total U.S. agricultural exports -- the price f.a.s. (freight alongside ship) at U.S. ports is generally higher than an interior domestic price for a market nearer the area of production, by approximately the cost of moving the commodity to the U.S. port, including freight, insurance, and handling charges.

Soybeans, for example, represent one of the principal commodities for which no export payment is made. The average price received by producers as recorded in the cash receipts figure for Illinois, the leading State for soybean production, was \$2.52 per bushel in 1965. This included the cost of transporting the beans to market. The average price per bushel of U.S. soybean exports in 1965 was \$2.86 or 34 cents higher than the average price received by Illinois producers. Besides soybeans, other major commodities that did not receive export payment assistance in 1965/66 included most oilseed products, most feed grains, tobacco, animal products except certain dairy products, and fruits and vegetables.

Commodities for which domestic market prices are maintained above world prices by means of price supports may receive export payments or may be sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Principal export commodities that received export payment assistance in 1965/66 were wheat and

2/ Robert L. Tontz and Isaac E. Lemon, U.S. Agricultural Export Shares by Regions and States, Fiscal Year 1965-66, Economic Research Service, Foreign 174, November 1966, pp. 7-10.

Figure 2

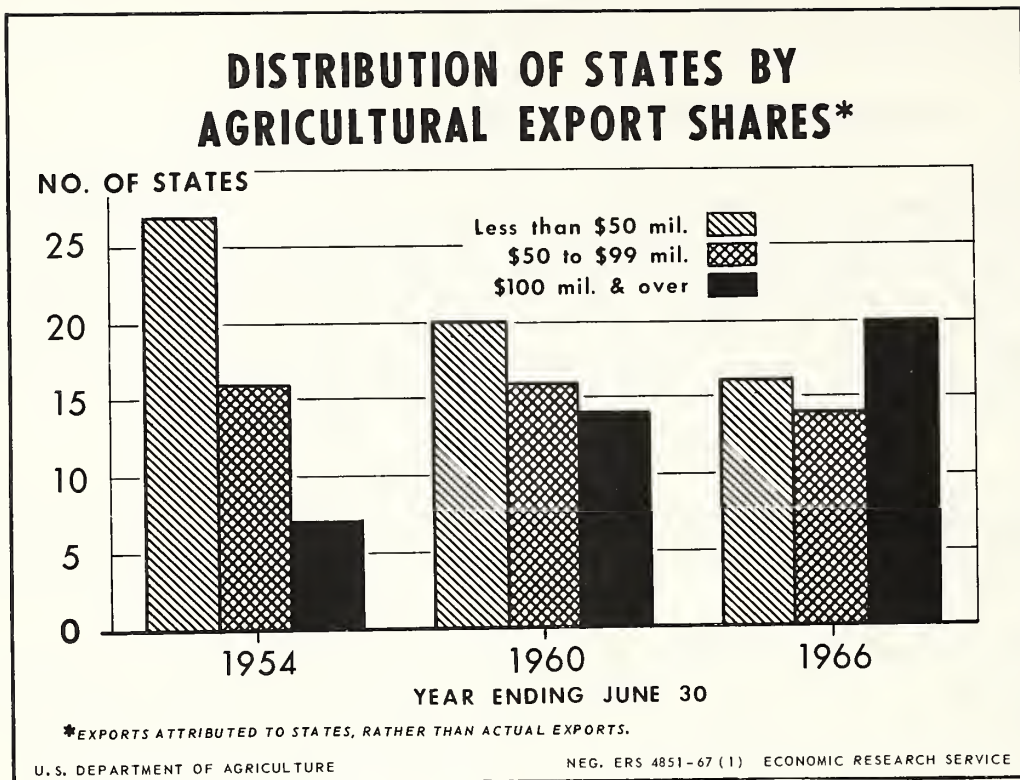
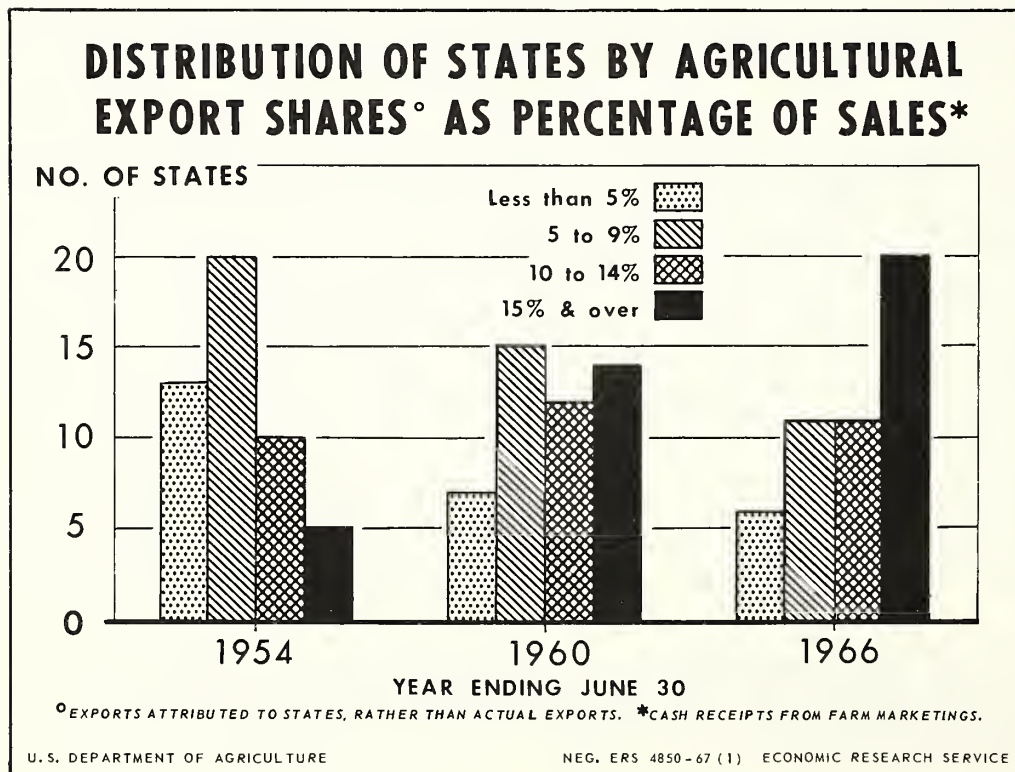


Figure 3



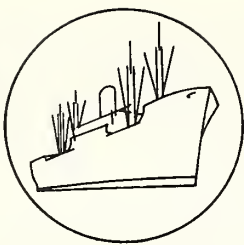
flour, cotton, and rice. Export payments or "payment equivalents" for these commodities were designed to make export prices of U.S. commodities competitive with prices of foreign-produced commodities by bridging the gap between higher domestic prices at the port and lower foreign prices. The export payment is not included in the export value of the commodity.

Cash receipts represent a measure of agricultural income received from products sold by producers in those markets which are located near the specialized areas of production. Comparisons of values of U.S. agricultural export shares with cash receipts from farm marketings are not precise measures of the share of income producers get from the export market. Such measures are useful, however, as approximations of the share of the cash receipts dollar that is obtained from exports.

Implications for U.S. Agriculture

If other countries acted to impose new restrictions on U.S. agricultural exports, the U.S. domestic market would soon suffer from over-supply. Burdensome surpluses would develop before agricultural production could be curtailed. Moreover, such curtailment is difficult and painful, as past efforts have demonstrated. Experience has shown that agricultural production is easier to maintain or to expand than to contract. Further, reduction of U.S. agricultural exports from the highly interdependent U.S. economy would tend to reduce employment generally. This in turn would reduce the buying power for the products of the American farmer in the domestic market.

Increasing U.S. agricultural exports in the future above present high levels would enable U.S. agriculture to benefit from the fruits of greater specialization and technological improvements. Specialization within the Nation in accordance with the principle of comparative advantage has increased the prospects of the States of gaining from an expanding foreign market by permitting increased national production on a more efficient basis. Clearly the prosperity of American agriculture and the well-being of the American urban population are strengthened by the expansion of the nationwide and foreign market made possible by relatively free trade among the States and with foreign countries.



SPECIAL in this issue

IMPORTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNDER QUARANTINE, FISCAL YEAR 1965/66

In cooperation with the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, a new reporting procedure was instituted during fiscal year 1966 on imports of fruits and vegetables under quarantine that allows the release of such import data about 4 months earlier than previously. A monthly summary of imports is now received from each port of entry where fruit and vegetable inspectors are stationed. This method provides for quicker and more accurate compilation of the data. Previously, a total compilation had to be made by summing data from individual inspections of each reporting port.

Fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables and certain types of nuts entering the United States are subject to provisions of Plant Quarantines (Numbers 13, 28, and 56) and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service. Inspectors at ports of entry are required to inspect imports of fruits and vegetables from all sources except Canada for harmful insects and diseases.

Tables 2 and 3 were compiled from reports of inspectors in 40 major ports. Data differ from those of the U.S. Bureau of the Census in that: commodity classifications are not identical; the Bureau of the Census does not report shipments of less than \$100; and Canadian shipments are not under Plant Quarantine regulations.

U.S. imports of fruits and vegetables consist principally of products not grown domestically, or of products grown seasonally. Table 2 shows the volume of inspected imports (for consumption) of fresh fruits and vegetables by country of origin in fiscal 1965/66.

Fruits.--The major fruits imported into the United States in 1965/66 were apples, bananas, berries (frozen blueberries, frozen raspberries, and fresh and frozen strawberries), citrus fruits (grapefruit, limes, nectarines, oranges, and tangerines), grapes, mangoes, melons, papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, plantains, and plums.

Bananas constitute the major fruit product imported by the United States. Imports of bananas were 3,646 million pounds with Ecuador supplying 33 percent of the total. This market share for Ecuador was down 7 percent from 1964/65. Honduras, the second largest supplier, increased its share of the U.S. market from 21 percent in 1964/65 to 31 percent in 1965/66. Strawberry imports increased 95 percent to 106.7 million pounds. Mexico supplied 97 percent of

the total. Strawberry acreage has increased substantially in recent years in Mexico and most of the increased production is exported to the United States in frozen form. Melon imports were 275 million pounds with Mexico supplying 84 percent of the total. Mexico was also the major source of limes, mangoes, oranges, pineapples, and tangerines. New Zealand remained the largest supplier of apples by supplying 2 million pounds. However, imports of 1.2 million pounds were made from the Republic of South Africa in 1965/66. South Africa is not usually a supplier of apples to the U.S. market. Chile was the major source of grapes, nectarines, peaches, and plums.

New York was the leading port of entry for most of the fruit products except strawberries, limes, lemons, oranges, pineapples, and tangerines which entered the United States through the Mexican border points at Hidalgo, Laredo, El Paso, Nogales, and Calexico.

Vegetables.--U.S. vegetable imports in 1965/66 consisted mainly of asparagus, string beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, onions (including cippolini and shallots), peas, peppers, pumpkins, squash, and tomatoes. Edible rootstocks, including arrowhead, cassava, dasheens, and yam bean root, were also reported.

Tomato imports at 405 million pounds constituted the major vegetable product imported. Mexico supplied practically all of the tomato imports which increased 40 percent from 1964/65. Mexico was also the major supplier of asparagus, string beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, eggplant, onions, peas, peppers, and squash. The Dominican Republic and Hong Kong supplied most of the edible rootstocks.

The Mexican border points of Calexico, Nogales, El Paso, Laredo, and Hidalgo were the major ports of entry in 1965/66 for the bulk of U.S. fresh vegetable imports.

Nuts.--Chestnut imports accounted for 96 percent of the 12.1 million pounds of nuts imported. Italy supplied practically all of the chestnuts.

Table 2.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66

Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning: July 1 1965-66	Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning: July 1 1965-66
	Pounds		Pounds
Apples:		Beans - Continued:	
Argentina	383,838	Faba - Continued:	
Belgium	44	Japan	1,652
Dominican Republic	330	Mexico	16,961
Japan	24,558	New Zealand	300
Mexico	30,000	Total	32,700
New Zealand	2,043,905		
Republic of South Africa	1,186,335	Green -	
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	10	France	276
United Kingdom	40	Honduras	120
Total	3,669,060	Japan	1,676
		Mexico	5,931,014
		Netherlands	360
Apricots:		Taiwan	11
Japan	5	Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	2,285
		Total	5,935,742
Arrowhead:			
Hong Kong	116,180	Bean sprouts:	
		Japan	377
Artichokes:			
Mexico	517,291	Beets:	
		British West Indies	200
Asparagus:		Dominican Republic	220
Japan	39,199	Haiti	14
Mexico	2,333,283	Mexico	45,154
New Zealand	24	Poland	10
Taiwan	10,599	Total	45,598
Total	2,383,105		
		Berries:	
Avocados:		Blackberries, frozen -	
British West Indies	9,469	Germany	5
Dominican Republic	618,612	Netherlands	235,723
French West Indies	196,260	Poland	240
Haiti	46,842	Total	235,968
Japan	8		
Mexico	64	Blueberries, fresh -	
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	2,907	Poland	2,536
Total	874,162		
		Blueberries, frozen -	
Bananas:		Poland	2,266,495
Angola	262		
Brazil	4,000	Raspberries, frozen -	
British Honduras	5,964,634	Poland	268,621
British West Indies	85,301	United Kingdom	213,240
Colombia	8,787,133	Total	481,861
Costa Rica	552,165,581		
Dominican Republic	3,553,782	Strawberries, fresh -	
Ecuador	1,211,784,087	Belgium	7
French West Indies	21,521,613	British West Indies	40,721
Guatemala	9,334	Dominican Republic	28
Haiti	31	France	178
Honduras	1,145,365,871	Japan	2,604
Japan	30	Mexico	9,849,496
Mexico	43,497,286	Netherlands	153,820
Nicaragua	5,809,018	New Zealand	17,422
Panama	646,133,782	Poland	33,060
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	28,826	Total	10,097,336
Venezuela	992,535		
Total	3,645,703,106	Strawberries, frozen -	
		Australia	30,000
Beans:		Mexico	93,453,826
Faba -		Netherlands	576,035
Italy	13,787	Poland	2,587,763

Continued -

Table 2--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning: July 1 1965-66	Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning July 1 1965-66
Berries - Continued:	Pounds	Cassava:	Pounds
Strawberries, frozen - Continued:		Brazil	11
Sweden	18	British West Indies	2,130
Total	96,647,642	Colombia	2,490
		Costa Rica	6,880
Berries, other -		Dominican Republic	4,194,404
British West Indies	6,405	Guatemala	463,638
Denmark	720	Mexico	32,093
Dominican Republic	2,719	Nicaragua	5,450
France	301	Venezuela	819,512
New Zealand	105,635	Total	5,526,608
Norway	10		
Total	115,790	Cauliflower:	
		Japan	1,467
Breadfruit:		Mexico	531,349
British West Indies	3,043	Taiwan	566
Dominican Republic	33,776	Total	533,382
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	1,637		
Total	38,456	Celery:	
		Japan	1,086
Broccoli:		Taiwan	66
Japan	396	Total	1,152
Mexico	30,156		
Total	30,552	Chayotes:	
		British West Indies	1,020
Brussels sprouts, fresh:		Dominican Republic	160
Belgium	10,170	Guatemala	352
Japan	325	Haiti	14,441
Mexico	4,505,974	Mexico	99,417
Netherlands	70,020	Total	115,390
Taiwan	600		
United Kingdom	37,500	Cherimoyas:	
Total	4,624,589	British West Indies	14,900
Brussels sprouts, frozen:		Cherries:	
Belgium	22	Chile	34,438
Netherlands	371,882	New Zealand	44
Total	371,904	Total	34,482
Burdock:		Chestnuts:	
Japan	62,304	Italy	11,573,100
		Spain	24,000
Cabbage:		Sweden	11
Dominican Republic	2,650	Total	11,597,111
Japan	8,084		
Mexico	1,023,250	Chinese gooseberries:	
Netherlands	166,892	Australia	24
Taiwan	29,807	New Zealand	13,272
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	8,429	Total	13,296
Total	1,239,112		
		Chives:	
Carrots, fresh:		Japan	150
British West Indies	110		
Haiti	14	Cippolini:	
Japan	878	Morocco	715,950
Mexico	4,341,777		
Netherlands	69,602	Citrons:	
Taiwan	500	France	9
Total	4,412,881	Greece	1,745
		Israel	6,065
Carrots, frozen:		Italy	3,961
Netherlands	35,000	Total	11,780

Continued -

Table 2.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning: July 1 1965-66 Pounds	Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning: July 1 1965-66 Pounds
<u>Coconuts:</u>		<u>Garlic - Continued:</u>	
British West Indies	2,795	Chile	2,024,813
British West Pacific Is.	1,150	France	85,549
Mexico	1,884	Greece	1,157
Philippines	11,609	Italy	9,341,918
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	14,966	Mexico	6,784,766
Total	32,404	Netherlands	20,617
		New Zealand	2,000
<u>Coriander:</u>		Peru	475,847
Dominican Republic	15,752	Spain	1,537,797
Mexico	347,705	Taiwan	354,001
Total	363,457	Total	21,690,421
<u>Corn (sweet corn):</u>		<u>Genips:</u>	
Japan	8	British West Indies	180
Mexico	140,288	Dominican Republic	63,910
Peru	45,472	Haiti	20,550
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	111	Total	84,640
United Kingdom	24		
Total	185,903	<u>Gingerroot:</u>	
		British West Indies	3,271
<u>Cucumbers:</u>		British West Pacific Is.	417,113
British West Indies	20,226,650	Dominican Republic	750
Dominican Republic	17,672	Hong Kong	45,407
El Salvador	1,152	Japan	9,285
Guatemala	34,032	Panama	4,000
Haiti	14	Taiwan	6,614
Honduras	440	Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	57
Mexico	45,913,917	Total	486,497
Netherlands	125		
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	55,966	<u>Ginko nuts:</u>	
Total	66,249,968	Japan	500
<u>Dasheens:</u>		<u>Grapefruit:</u>	
Azores	118,350	British West Indies	813,704
British Honduras	6,500	Dominican Republic	13,825
British West Indies	201,029	Haiti	20
Dominican Republic	2,228,924	Japan	12
Guatemala	55,570	Mexico	90,068
Haiti	1,048,286	Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	174
Hong Kong	148,683	Total	917,803
Japan	24,572		
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	10,701	<u>Grapes:</u>	
Venezuela	156,501	Argentina	22,455
Total	3,999,125	Belgium	3,869
		Chile	20,027,455
<u>Eggplant:</u>		Japan	346
British West Indies	1,681,425	Mexico	912,081
Dominican Republic	320	Republic of South Africa	9,383,479
Honduras	612	Spain	5,000
Japan	700	Total	30,354,685
Mexico	6,096,214		
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	1,243	<u>Guavas:</u>	
Total	7,780,514	British West Indies	4,650
		Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	30
<u>Endives:</u>		Total	4,680
Belgium	1,326,353		
France	3,894	<u>Horseradish:</u>	
Japan	595	Japan	31
Mexico	44		
Netherlands	550	<u>Husk Tomatoes:</u>	
Total	1,331,436	Mexico	437,185
<u>Garlic:</u>		<u>Kale:</u>	
Argentina	1,061,956	Mexico	1,097

Continued -

Table 2.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1965-66	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1965-66
<u>Kohlrabi:</u>		<u>Melons - Continued:</u>	
Mexico	3,353	<u>Watermelons -</u>	
		British West Indies	220
<u>Leeks:</u>		El Salvador	28,092
Mexico	173	France	140
		Guatemala	30,091
<u>Lemons:</u>		Japan	30
Cyprus	3	Mexico	87,217,529
Dominican Republic	16,528	Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ..	246,181
Ecuador	1,347	Total	87,522,283
Guatemala	752		
Italy	203	<u>Other melons -</u>	
Mexico	189	British West Indies	10,104
Netherlands	42	Chile	28,231,512
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	259	Dominican Republic	139,880
Total	19,323	Ecuador	586,920
		El Salvador	8,277
<u>Lettuce:</u>		France	532
British West Indies	9	Guatemala	2,887
Dominican Republic	112,015	Haiti	160
Japan	43,786	Honduras	1,920
Mexico	8,225	Mexico	521,477
Taiwan	500	Portugal	13,200
Total	164,535	Spain	14,727,180
		Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ..	11,315
<u>Limes:</u>		Venezuela	261,000
British West Indies	32,255	Total	44,516,364
Dominican Republic	5,886		
Ecuador	2,845	<u>Mushrooms:</u>	
Guatemala	49,214	France	78
Haiti	126	Japan	2,370
Mexico	3,916,756	Taiwan	5,000
Peru	96	Total	7,448
Total	4,007,178		
		<u>Mustard greens:</u>	
<u>Lotus roots:</u>		Mexico	17,051
Japan	520		
		<u>Naranjillos:</u>	
<u>Mamey fruit:</u>		Ecuador	44
Dominican Republic	76,408	Panama	48
Guatemala	44,759	Total	92
Total	121,167		
		<u>Nectarines:</u>	
<u>Mangoes:</u>		Chile	1,909,810
British West Indies	22,023	Mexico	20,740
Costa Rica	6	Total	1,930,550
Dominican Republic	300		
Haiti	378,364	<u>Nopales:</u>	
Honduras	420	Mexico	17,952
Japan	200		
Mexico	1,067,126	<u>Okra:</u>	
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	6,001	British West Indies	25
Total	1,474,440	Costa Rica	12,618
		Guatemala	337,820
<u>Melons:</u>		Mexico	89,275
<u>Cantaloupes -</u>		Nicaragua	362
British West Indies	190,943	Panama	800,193
Dominican Republic	239,402	Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	10
El Salvador	327,964	Total	1,240,303
Guatemala	40		
Japan	105	<u>Onions, fresh:</u>	
Mexico	142,204,006	Belgium	490
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	13,926	British West Indies	858,450
Total	142,976,386	Chile	2,735,100

Continued -

Table 2.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1965-66	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1965-66
<u>Onions, fresh - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Peaches - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Colombia	2	Japan	90
Dominican Republic	5	New Zealand	53
France	3,350	Republic of South Africa	189,797
Guatemala	60	Total	1,057,980
Italy	5,658,832		
Japan	11,200	<u>Pears:</u>	
Mexico	44,686,543	Argentina	4,573,976
Morocco	60,454	Australia	50
Netherlands	90,015	Chile	1,238,985
New Zealand	207,133	Japan	2,609
Poland	200	New Zealand	2,320
Spain	125,254	Republic of South Africa	656,000
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	9,622	Total	6,473,940
Total	54,446,710		
		<u>Peas:</u>	
<u>Onions, frozen:</u>		Dominican Republic	90,568
Mexico	61,931	Guatemala	41
Netherlands	959,244	Japan	200
Total	1,021,175	Mexico	6,103,411
		Peru	2,935
<u>Oranges, fresh:</u>		Portugal	75,404
British West Indies	4,188	Total	6,272,559
Dominican Republic	28,410		
Haiti	20	<u>Pea pods, frozen:</u>	
Israel	8,977,880	Japan	56,601
Japan	68	Mexico	1,200
Mexico	36,188,703	Taiwan	383,064
Morocco	12,560	Total	440,865
Republic of South Africa	81		
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	14,847	<u>Peppers:</u>	
Total	45,226,757	British West Indies	153,215
		Dominican Republic	2,802,738
<u>Oranges, mandarin:</u>		Guatemala	12,893
Japan	341,179	Honduras	240
		Japan	8,527
<u>Oregano:</u>		Mexico	23,794,186
Mexico	18	Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	11,216
		Total	26,783,015
<u>Papayas, fresh:</u>			
British West Indies	88,758	<u>Pigeon peas:</u>	
Colombia	58,853	Dominican Republic	37,912
Dominican Republic	7,870		
Ecuador	50	<u>Pineapples, fresh:</u>	
French West Indies	560	Angola	1,020
Guatemala	44,895	Azores	4,073
Honduras	2,215	British West Indies	858,476
Mexico	92,901	Costa Rica	11,730
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	249	Dominican Republic	6,905
Total	296,351	Ecuador	622,320
		French West Indies	18,245
<u>Papayas, frozen:</u>		Guatemala	2,223,124
Dominican Republic	165	Haiti	158,976
		Honduras	536,340
<u>Parsley:</u>		Japan	9
Dominican Republic	8,513	Mexico	44,862,528
Japan	9,320	Nansei & Nanpo Islands	100
Mexico	1,332	Philippines	104
Total	19,165	Republic of South Africa	158
		Taiwan	33,009
<u>Peaches:</u>		Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	648
Australia	240	Venezuela	225,680
Chile	867,800	Total	49,563,445

Continued -

Table 2.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : : 1965-66 : Pounds	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : : 1965-66 : Pounds
Plantains:		:Swiss chard:	
British West Indies	11,140	Mexico	6,159
Colombia	293	:Tamarinds:	
Costa Rica	3,174,140	Mexico	1,243
Dominican Republic	2,312,941	:Tangerines:	
Ecuador	850,590	British West Indies	200
Guatemala	8,171,986	Dominican Republic	2,914
Honduras	9,004,061	Japan	14,007
Mexico	477,170	Mexico	14,054,927
Nicaragua	13,776	Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	144
Panama	26,254,650	Total	14,072,192
Venezuela	17,333,297		
Total	67,604,044	:Tomatoes:	
		British West Indies	361,816
Plums:		Canary Islands	35
Chile	2,226,600	Colombia	7,792
Dominican Republic	1,620	Dominican Republic	499,800
Guatemala	840	Guatemala	186,428
Italy	36	Honduras	488
Japan	15	Japan	48,169
Total	2,229,111	Mexico	404,074,776
		Nansei & Nanpo Islands	23
Pumpkins:		New Zealand	835
British West Indies	651,505	Panama	180
Dominican Republic	1,005,219	Spain	85,464
Guatemala	33,527	Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	38,542
Haiti	474,678	United Kingdom	16
Mexico	431,431	Venezuela	132,383
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	30	Total	405,436,747
Venezuela	273,000		
Total	2,869,390	:Turnips:	
		British West Indies	425
Purslane:		Japan	1,600
Mexico	41,829	Mexico	32,491
		Total	34,516
Radishes:		:Turnip greens:	
Japan	8,244	Mexico	416
Mexico	197,707	:Waterchestnuts:	
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	3,633	Hong Kong	433,422
Total	209,584	Taiwan	115,890
		Total	549,312
Shallots:		:Yam bean root:	
Belgium	85,144	Japan	750
France	3,411	Mexico	426,823
Italy	1,500	New Guinea	65
Netherlands	196,743	Total	427,638
Total	286,798	:Yams:	
		British West Indies	420,689
Sour sop:		Dominican Republic	38,050
Dominican Republic	43,900	Ghana	10
		Haiti	8,950
Spinach:		Hong Kong	52,147
Japan	180	Japan	40,717
Mexico	13,949	Mexico	19,814
Total	14,129	New Zealand	22,400
		Taiwan	300
Squash:		Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	50,910
British West Indies	617,838	Total	653,987
Dominican Republic	47,450		
Japan	110		
Mexico	5,503,522		
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is.	56		
Total	6,168,976		

Continued -

Table 2.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : : 1965-66 : : Pounds	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning : July 1 : : 1965-66 : : Pounds
<u>Yucca:</u>		<u>Other (mixed fruits and vegetables) - Continued:</u>	
Dominican Republic	537	Haiti	15
Guatemala	30,615	Italy	48
Mexico	39,800	Japan	10
Venezuela	54,768	Mexico	21,604
Total	125,720	Netherlands	58
		Nigeria	60
<u>Other (mixed fruits and vegetables):</u>		Portugal	1,804
British West Indies	59,827	Spain	63
Dominican Republic	24,754	Taiwan	3
France	145	Trust Terr. of the Pacific Is. ...	20
Ghana	2	United Kingdom	25
		Total	108,438

In addition to the regulated imports for consumption recorded in the above table, the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service supervised the entry, under permit, either for exportation or for transportation and exportation, of fruits and vegetables as follows:

1965-66	
Commodity	Pounds
Apples	1,000,260
Asparagus	12
Avocados	1,251
Bananas	139,957,132
Berries, strawberries, fresh	209,019
Berries, strawberries, frozen	7,024,080
Cabbage	12
Cassava	9,621
Chestnuts	586,300
Cippolini	67,500
Coconuts	4,895
Cucumbers	137,280
Dasheens	2,500
Garlic	1,466,838
Grapefruit	180,737
Grapes	451,250
Mangoes	33,423
Melons, cantaloupes	2,221,781
Melons, watermelons	4,343,818
Melons, other	412,480
Onions, fresh	2,410,100
Oranges, fresh	16,600,723
Oranges, mandarin	17,690
Papayas, fresh	25
Peaches	6
Peppers	1,475
Plantains	22,138,715
Pumpkins	60,835
Tangerines	3,255,420
Tomatoes	30,035
Yams	3,090
Other (mixed fruits & vegetables) ...	15,608
Total	202,643,911

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1965-66	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1965-66
	: Pounds		: Pounds
Apples:		Bananas - Continued:	
Blaine	233,225	Galveston	57,623,145
Galveston	88,000	Guam	28,856
Guam	24,568	Hidalgo	652,019
Honolulu	604,720	Houston	71,793,265
Houston	153,506	Jacksonville	18,665,272
Laredo	30,000	Laredo	3,888,588
Miami	330	Miami	33,697,328
New Orleans	230,332	Mobile	399,998,177
New York	1,186,335	New Orleans	882,824,131
Port Everglades	44	New York	1,143,372,076
San Francisco	388,000	Nogales	24,000
San Pedro	689,800	Philadelphia	383,738
Seattle	40,200	Progreso	38,500
Total	3,669,060	Roma	15,000
		San Francisco	66,677,856
Apricots:		San Luis	1,207
Guam	5	San Pedro	335,979,920
		San Ysidro	3,397,753
Arrowhead:		Seattle	100,733,216
Honolulu	10,500	Tampa	128,824,814
New York	6,000	Tecate	4,740
San Francisco	91,300	Virgin Islands	109,809
San Pedro	8,380	West Palm Beach	30
Total	116,180	Total	3,645,703,106
Artichokes:		Beans:	
San Ysidro	513,169	Faba -	
Tecate	4,122	Chicago	13,787
Total	517,291	Hidalgo	6,654
		Honolulu	1,600
Asparagus:		Nogales	10,307
Calexico	2,307,504	San Pedro	352
Guam	200	Total	32,700
Hidalgo	2,549		
Honolulu	24	Green -	
New York	7,077	Brownsville	206
Nogales	5,501	Calexico	254,235
San Antonio	10,448	El Paso	2,000
San Francisco	39,459	Guam	3,915
San Pedro	10,343	Hidalgo	224,514
Total	2,383,105	Laredo	6,845
		New York	756
Avocados:		Nogales	5,205,923
Chicago	64	Progreso	98
Guam	2,915	Roma	1,985
Miami	4,471	San Francisco	46
New York	846,272	San Pedro	11
Puerto Rico	11,035	San Ysidro	234,714
Virgin Islands	9,405	Tecate	494
Total	874,162	Total	5,935,742
Bananas:		Bean sprouts:	
Baltimore	249,678,560	Guam	377
Brownsville	34,255,617		
Calexico	79,782	Beets:	
Charleston	112,116,855	El Paso	8,745
Chicago	170	New York	24
Del Rio	84	San Ysidro	31,512
Detroit	6,800	Tecate	4,897
Eagle Pass	12,201	Virgin Islands	420
El Paso	819,597	Total	45,598

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1965-66 : Pounds	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1965-66 : Pounds
Berries:		Breadfruit:	
<u>Blackberries, frozen</u> -		Guam	1,637
Chicago	34,723	New York	33,776
Detroit	33,000	Virgin Islands	3,043
New York	168,245	Total	38,456
Total	235,968		
<u>Blueberries, fresh</u> -		Broccoli:	
Baltimore	2,536	Brownsville	26,352
<u>Blueberries, frozen</u> -		Guam	396
Chicago	42,080	Hidalgo	1,168
New York	1,911,440	Tecate	2,636
Philadelphia	312,975	Total	30,552
Total	2,266,495		
<u>Raspberries, frozen</u> -		Brussels sprouts, fresh:	
New York	433,080	Boston	15
Philadelphia	48,781	Eagle Pass	1,140,071
Total	481,861	Guam	325
<u>Strawberries, fresh</u> -		New York	118,275
Calexico	63,728	Nogales	655,638
Chicago	2,585	San Ysidro	2,710,218
Dallas	6,586	Tecate	47
Detroit	1,300	Total	4,624,589
Guam	1,698		
Hidalgo	6,021,556	Brussels sprouts, frozen:	
Honolulu	7,656	Chicago	25,293
Laredo	2,616,060	New York	346,611
Miami	58,789	Total	371,904
New Orleans	11,561		
New York	43,656	Burdock:	
Nogales	8,538	Honolulu	51,534
Progresso	1,062,126	San Francisco	5,070
Puerto Rico	28	San Pedro	5,700
San Pedro	22,464	Total	62,304
Seattle	600		
Tampa	153,820	Cabbage:	
West Palm Beach	14,585	Boston	115,892
Total	10,097,336	Brownsville	11,695
<u>Strawberries, frozen</u> -		Del Rio	75
Brownsville	7,104,765	El Paso	1,940
Chicago	99	Guam	46,320
El Paso	573,075	Hidalgo	336,344
Hidalgo	8,906,463	New York	51,000
Laredo	75,660,487	Progresso	59,985
New York	2,369,354	San Luis	112
Nogales	84,600	San Ysidro	612,170
Philadelphia	794,483	Tecate	929
Progresso	1,154,316	Virgin Islands	2,650
Total	96,647,642	Total	1,239,112
<u>Berries, other</u> -			
Blaine	2,765	Carrots, fresh:	
Chicago	10	Brownsville	253
New York	7,465	Eagle Pass	70
San Francisco	99,250	El Paso	10
San Pedro	3,620	Guam	1,128
Virgin Islands	2,680	Laredo	4,340,529
Total	115,790	New York	69,874
		San Pedro	2
		San Ysidro	350
		Tecate	565
		Virgin Islands	100
		Total	4,412,881

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - **Continued**

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1965-66	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1965-66
<u>Carrots, frozen:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Coconuts:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
New York	35,000	Calexico	1,820
		Guam	1,420
<u>Cassava:</u>		Honolulu	26,305
Baltimore	167,680	Tecate	64
Calexico	6,074	Virgin Islands	2,795
Miami	1,205,619	Total	32,404
New York	4,095,350		
San Francisco	19,886	<u>Coriander:</u>	
San Ysidro	26,019	Brownsville	464
Tampa	5,450	Chicago	95,943
Virgin Islands	530	Dallas	3,485
Total	5,526,608	Eagle Pass	10
		El Paso	5,683
<u>Cauliflower:</u>		Laredo	1,583
El Paso	110	New York	15,752
Guam	2,033	Nogales	22
San Ysidro	531,014	San Ysidro	240,515
Tecate	225	Total	363,457
Total	533,382		
		<u>Corn (sweet corn):</u>	
<u>Celery:</u>		Brownsville	1,055
Guam	1,152	Dallas	514
		Douglas	2,700
<u>Chayotes:</u>		Guam	119
Calexico	17,970	New York	24
Eagle Pass	4,100	Nogales	129,539
Laredo	17,043	San Luis	6,480
New Orleans	352	Seattle	45,472
New York	9,360	Total	185,903
Port Everglades	885		
San Ysidro	65,361	<u>Cucumbers:</u>	
Tecate	299	Brownsville	20,445
Virgin Islands	20	Calexico	64,070
Total	115,390	Del Rio	280
		Eagle Pass	3,471
<u>Cherimoyas:</u>		El Paso	170,406
Virgin Islands	14,900	Guam	55,966
		Hidalgo	1,530,889
<u>Cherries:</u>		Houston	11,931
Honolulu	22	Laredo	2,552,223
New York	34,460	Miami	1,587,617
Total	34,482	New Orleans	1,375
		New York	4,619
<u>Chestnuts:</u>		Nogales	34,731,900
Boston	24,750	Port Everglades	2,440,935
New York	11,572,361	Progreso	3,609,965
Total	11,597,111	Puerto Rico	17,562
		Roma	8,192
<u>Chinese gooseberries:</u>		San Luis	4,496
Blaine	13,272	San Pedro	300
New York	24	Tecate	1,220
Total	13,296	Virgin Islands	490
		West Palm Beach	19,431,616
<u>Chives:</u>		Total	66,249,968
Guam	150		
		<u>Dasheens:</u>	
<u>Cippolini:</u>		Baltimore	19,260
New York	715,950	Guam	10,710
		Honolulu	3,156
<u>Citrons:</u>		Miami	1,440,376
New York	11,780	New York	1,763,725

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : : 1965-66 : : Pounds	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : : 1965-66 : : Pounds
<u>Dasheens - Continued:</u>		<u>:Gingerroot:</u>	
Port Everglades	468,835	Blaine	775
Puerto Rico	11,700	Guam	647
San Francisco	138,984	Honolulu	109,120
San Pedro	24,865	Miami	50
Virgin Islands.....	36,956	New York	4,706
West Palm Beach	80,558	Port Everglades	70
Total	3,999,125	San Francisco	257,310
		San Pedro	113,119
		Virgin Islands	700
		Total	486,497
<u>Eggplant:</u>		<u>:Ginko nuts:</u>	
El Paso	300	Honolulu	500
Guam	1,943		
Miami	87,619	<u>:Grapefruit:</u>	
New York	612	Guam	186
Nogales	5,945,975	Hidalgo	90,068
Port Everglades	58,503	New York	815,484
Progreso	336	Puerto Rico	2,040
Roma	3,481	Virgin Islands	10,025
Virgin Islands	495	Total	917,803
West Palm Beach	1,681,250		
Total	7,780,514		
		<u>:Grapes:</u>	
<u>Endives:</u>		Blaine	22,500
Detroit	35	Brownsville	4,798
Guam	595	Eagle Pass	719
New York	1,321,452	El Paso	3,670
Port Everglades	803	Guam	346
Portland	1,012	Houston	26,874
San Francisco	7,121	Mobile	88,609
San Pedro	374	New York	29,297,071
Tecate	44	Nogales	902,719
Total	1,331,436	Port Everglades	41
		San Luis	7,161
<u>Garlic:</u>		San Pedro	2
Boston	126,145	San Ysidro	175
Brownsville	77,793	Total	30,354,685
Callexico	512,702		
Del Rio	335	<u>:Guavas:</u>	
Douglas	1,349	Guam	30
Eagle Pass	206	Virgin Islands	4,650
El Paso	421,109	Total	4,680
Guam	200		
Hidalgo	36,029	<u>:Horseradish:</u>	
Honolulu	2,926	Honolulu	22
Houston	270,172	New York	9
Laredo	5,124,168	Total	31
New Orleans	446,450		
New York	10,289,460	<u>:Husk tomatoes:</u>	
Nogales	462,525	Callexico	27,297
Philadelphia	37,152	Chicago	58,112
Progreso	737	Dallas	343
Puerto Rico	3,850,490	Eagle Pass	10,042
San Francisco	1,157	El Paso	2,714
San Luis	2,370	Laredo	20,291
San Ysidro	26,946	Roma	1,020
Total	21,690,421	San Luis	20
		San Ysidro	317,346
<u>Genips:</u>		Total	437,185
Miami	1,825		
New York	82,635	<u>:Kale:</u>	
Virgin Islands	180	Tecate	1,097
Total	84,640		

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning: July 1 1965-66	Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning July 1 1965-66
	Pounds		Pounds
Kohlrabi:		Melons:	
Tecate	3,353	Cantaloupes -	
		Brownsville	33,269
		Calxico	501,282
Leeks:		Del Rio	1,702
Tecate	173	Douglas	12,180
		Eagle Pass	870
Lemons:		El Paso	10,401,917
Chicago	18	Guam	14,031
Guam	259	Hidalgo	25,027,138
Miami	1,347	Houston	324
New York	14,714	Laredo	38,794,844
Puerto Rico	2,340	Miami	549,463
San Ysidro	25	Nogales	66,787,296
Virgin Islands	620	Port Everglades	4,209
Total	19,323	Progreso	73,649
		Puerto Rico	20,930
Lettuce:		Roma	110,000
Brownsville	180	San Francisco	594
Guam	44,286	San Luis	451,535
New York	9,600	San Ysidro	210
Nogales	255	West Palm Beach	190,943
Puerto Rico	102,424	Total	142,976,386
San Ysidro	804		
Tecate	6,986	Watermelons -	
Total	164,535	Brownsville	204,719
		Calxico	4,960,216
Limes:		Del Rio	10,236
Brownsville	195,522	Douglas	47,930
Chicago	148	Eagle Pass	216
Del Rio	33	El Paso	1,177,229
Eagle Pass	4,046	Guam	246,211
El Paso	299,065	Hidalgo	4,028,774
Hidalgo	155,864	Houston	41
Houston	31,524	Laredo	9,643,476
Laredo	3,261,872	Miami	58,142
Miami	7,426	New York	140
New York	261	Nogales	66,373,162
Nogales	200	Progreso	33,069
Port Everglades	90	Roma	608,648
Puerto Rico	29,465	San Luis	79,264
San Pedro	13,097	San Ysidro	50,590
Virgin Islands	8,565	Virgin Islands	220
Total	4,007,178	Total	87,522,283
Lotus roots:		Other melons -	
Honolulu	520	Blaine	3,000
		Brownsville	14,109
Mamey fruit:		El Paso	408,428
Miami	119,547	Galveston	18,000
Puerto Rico	1,620	Guam	11,315
Total	121,167	Hidalgo	85,500
		Houston	44,883
Mangoes:		Miami	8,480
Brownsville	38,402	Mobile	88,174
Chicago	153	New Orleans	9,920
Guam	6,201	New York	43,603,813
Hidalgo	204,604	Puerto Rico	139,380
Laredo	823,614	San Pedro	81,362
New York	386,108	Total	44,516,364
Nogales	353		
Virgin Islands	15,005	Mushrooms:	
Total	1,474,440	Guam	7,370

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: July 1 1965-66	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning July 1 1965-66
<u>Mushrooms - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Onions, fresh - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
New York	78	Puerto Rico	5
Total	7,448	San Luis	15,825
		San Pedro	615
<u>Mustard greens:</u>		San Ysidro	89,046
El Paso	16,981	Tecate	6,080
Tecate	70	Total	54,446,710
Total	17,051		
		<u>Onions, frozen:</u>	
<u>Naranjillos:</u>		Buffalo	859,244
Miami	48	Laredo	60,381
New York	44	Portland	100,000
Total	92	San Luis	150
		Tecate	1,400
<u>Nectarines:</u>		Total	1,021,175
Galveston	4,800		
Houston	9,000	<u>Oranges, fresh:</u>	
Laredo	20,740	Brownsville	7,937,536
New York	1,896,010	Guam	14,915
Total	1,930,550	Hidalgo	26,743,819
		Laredo	119,626
<u>Nopales:</u>		New York	9,004,494
Brownsville	2,746	Nogales	174,366
El Paso	160	Port Everglades	420
Laredo	10,151	Progreso	1,213,356
San Ysidro	4,895	Puerto Rico	45
Total	17,952	Virgin Islands	18,180
		Total	45,226,757
<u>Okra:</u>			
Brownsville	34,546	<u>Oranges, mandarin:</u>	
Chicago	2,142	Blaine	314,116
Guam	10	New York	27,063
Hidalgo	34,249	Total	341,179
Houston	110,031		
Miami	783,294	<u>Oregano:</u>	
New Orleans	106,364	Calexico	18
New York	5,251		
Progreso	18,995	<u>Papayas, fresh:</u>	
San Francisco	37,146	Baltimore	1,520
San Pedro	106,765	Brownsville	44,105
San Ysidro	560	Calexico	465
Tecate	925	Chicago	16
Virgin Islands	25	Del Rio	15
Total	1,240,303	Eagle Pass	69
		El Paso	1,203
<u>Onions, fresh:</u>		Guam	249
Blaine	44,500	Hidalgo	7,323
Boston	346,182	Laredo	14,471
Brownsville	104,770	Miami	166,821
Calexico	636,913	New Orleans	160
Chicago	2,954	New York	8,387
Del Rio	5,922	Nogales	608
Douglas	26,212	Port Everglades	11,730
Eagle Pass	3,064,195	Progreso	143
El Paso	215,944	Puerto Rico	715
Guam	18,297	Roma	110
Hidalgo	12,751,078	San Francisco	8,096
Honolulu	208,243	San Luis	77
Houston	60	San Pedro	40
Laredo	25,637,916	San Ysidro	29,600
Miami	2,850	Tecate	75
New York	9,141,021	Virgin Islands	353
Nogales	2,128,082	Total	296,351

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1965-66	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1965-66
<u>Papayas, frozen:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Peppers - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Miami	165	Miami	10,309
		New York	592,549
<u>Parsley:</u>		Nogales	18,749,945
El Paso	1,048	Port Everglades	152,021
Guam	9,320	Progreso	134,002
New York	8,513	Puerto Rico	2,025,747
Tecate	284	Roma	61,147
Total	19,165	San Francisco	3,035
		San Luis	4,558
<u>Peaches:</u>		San Pedro	21
Guam	90	San Ysidro	606,584
Honolulu	240	Virgin Islands	734
Houston	16,920	Total	26,783,015
New York	1,040,677		
San Pedro	53	<u>Pigeon peas:</u>	
Total	1,057,980	New York	37,871
		Puerto Rico	41
<u>Pears:</u>		Total	37,912
Guam	2,609		
Honolulu	2,050	<u>Pineapples:</u>	
New York	6,468,961	Brownsville	27,180,130
San Pedro	320	Chicago	64
Total	6,473,940	Cleveland	9
		Del Rio	465
<u>Peas:</u>		Eagle Pass	177
Brownsville	38,132	El Paso	539,864
Guam	200	Guam	748
Hidalgo	3,116	Hidalgo	7,607,796
Houston	41	Honolulu	9
Laredo	326	Laredo	8,764,957
New York	93,503	Miami	3,328,594
Nogales	6,029,124	Mobile	5,424
Port Everglades	75,404	New Orleans	206,867
San Ysidro	32,713	New York	377,860
Total	6,272,559	Philadelphia	205
		Puerto Rico	1,500
<u>Pea pods, frozen:</u>		Roma	24,360
Baltimore	60	San Francisco	31,604
Chicago	96,499	San Luis	78
Honolulu	11,004	San Pedro	622,320
New York	120,137	San Ysidro	5,606
Philadelphia	52,510	Tecate	1,356
San Francisco	139,410	Virgin Islands	5,692
San Pedro	21,045	West Palm Beach	857,760
Seattle	200	Total	49,563,445
Total	440,865		
		<u>Plantains:</u>	
<u>Peppers:</u>		Baltimore	81,300
Baltimore	180,992	Miami	11,546,047
Blaine	6,300	New Orleans	421,597
Brownsville	177,787	New York	53,339,469
Calexico	922,149	Port Everglades	2,060,644
Chicago	212,118	San Pedro	20,510
Dallas	7,977	Tampa	114,337
Del Rio	4,191	Virgin Islands	20,140
Douglas	65	Total	67,604,044
Eagle Pass	41,297		
El Paso	2,031,587	<u>Plums:</u>	
Guam	19,743	Galveston	6,000
Hidalgo	165,753	Guam	15
Houston	7,279	Houston	7,500
Laredo	665,125	Miami	840

Continued -

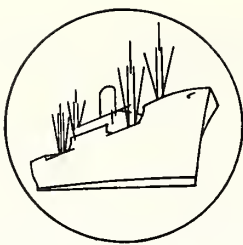
Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1965-66	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1965-66
<u>Plums - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Squash - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
New York	2,213,100	El Paso	99,992
Puerto Rico	1,620	Guam	166
San Francisco	36	Hidalgo	31,939
Total	2,229,111	Laredo	56
<u>Pumpkins:</u>		Miami	26,356
Baltimore	3,800	Nogales	4,794,175
Brownsville	264,526	Port Everglades	18,656
Chicago	68	Progreso	156,747
Guam	30	Puerto Rico	47,450
Hidalgo	4,025	Roma	867
Laredo	158,922	San Luis	2,241
Miami	110,595	San Ysidro	6,138
New York	2,262,825	Tecate	201
Port Everglades	203	Virgin Islands	1,620
Puerto Rico	53,966	West Palm Beach	579,785
Roma	3,890	Total	6,168,976
Virgin Islands	6,540	<u>Swiss chard:</u>	
Total	2,869,390	El Paso	6,097
<u>Purslane:</u>		Tecate	62
El Paso	7,001	Total	6,159
San Ysidro	34,828	<u>Tamarinds:</u>	
Total	41,829	Calexico	1,130
<u>Radishes:</u>		Dallas	113
Brownsville	9	Total	1,243
El Paso	141,965	<u>Tangerines:</u>	
Guam	11,877	Brownsville	545,444
San Ysidro	52,507	Guam	14,151
Tecate	3,226	Hidalgo	12,587,352
Total	209,584	Laredo	486,057
<u>Shallots:</u>		New York	2,439
Miami	2,610	Progreso	436,074
New York	98,934	Virgin Islands	675
Port Everglades	1,813	Total	14,072,192
San Francisco	182,251	<u>Tomatoes:</u>	
San Pedro	1,190	Blaine	5,459
Total	286,798	Brownsville	2,144,469
<u>Sour sop:</u>		Calexico	3,290,149
Miami	43,870	Chicago	525
Puerto Rico	30	Dallas	1,252
Total	43,900	Del Rio	25,257
<u>Spinach:</u>		Douglas	210
Chicago	77	Eagle Pass	33,645
El Paso	12,252	El Paso	349,515
Guam	180	Guam	86,734
Nogales	155	Hidalgo	1,767,215
San Ysidro	1,392	Houston	13,533
Tecate	73	Laredo	6,263,788
Total	14,129	Miami	361,059
<u>Squash:</u>		New Orleans	159,336
Brownsville	186,230	New York	239,794
Calexico	208,264	Nogales	385,600,213
Chicago	366	Philadelphia	10
Dallas	154	Port Everglades	2,269
Del Rio	1,017	Progreso	1,994,248
Eagle Pass	6,556	Puerto Rico	498,964
		Roma	73,880
		San Francisco	576
		San Luis	49,779

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1965-66	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1965-66
<u>Tomatoes - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Yam bean root - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
San Pedro	6,000	Laredo	6,613
San Ysidro	2,450,977	San Luis	115
Tampa	7,256	San Ysidro	344,877
Tecate	8,809	Tecate	924
Virgin Islands	1,400	Total	427,638
West Palm Beach	426		
Total	405,436,747	<u>Yams:</u>	
		Calexico	19,427
<u>Turnips:</u>		Chicago	387
El Paso	26,715	Guam	78,083
Guam	1,600	Honolulu	19,365
New York	225	Miami	8,950
San Ysidro	4,191	New York	228,885
Tecate	1,585	Puerto Rico	6,900
Virgin Islands	200	San Francisco	51,851
Total	34,516	San Pedro	11,575
		Seattle	5,350
<u>Turnip greens:</u>		Virgin Islands	223,214
El Paso	416	Total	653,987
<u>Waterchestnuts:</u>		<u>Yucca:</u>	
Honolulu	31,054	New Orleans	30,615
Portland	10,070	New York	55,305
San Francisco	279,098	San Ysidro	39,800
San Pedro	218,290	Total	125,720
Seattle	10,800		
Total	549,312	<u>Other (mixed fruits and vegetables):</u>	
		Atlanta	48
<u>Yam bean root:</u>		Boston	48
Brownsville	213	Guam	20
Calexico	60,521	Hidalgo	21,604
Chicago	5,199	New York	2,168
Dallas	355	Puerto Rico	24,739
Eagle Pass	8,006	Virgin Islands	59,811
Honolulu	815	Total	108,438



SPECIAL in this issue

REVIEW OF 1966 PRICE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

by

Hans G. Hirsch ^{1/}

Price movements commanded more than usual interest in 1966 -- and for good reason. During the year ended September 1966, the Consumer Price Index averaged 2.6 percent higher than the year before. The Wholesale Price Index was up 3.4 percent, the Farm Parity Index (i.e., the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, Interest, Taxes and Wage Rates) was up 3.6 percent, and the Index of Prices Received by Farmers was 8.2 percent above a year earlier.

By contrast, the index of the prices (unit values ^{2/}) of 21 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities showed virtually no change from the preceding year. The aggregate price increase of these commodities averaged only 0.1 percent (table 4). This price stability -- on the average -- is also reflected by Reuter's Index. During the year ended September 1966, it averaged 0.3 percent below a year earlier, a minimal change. Similarly, an index of agricultural export prices, based on United Nations export price data, increased by only 0.5 percent. The fact that two of the trade price indexes here discussed rose and one declined is immaterial. What counts is the minute change in these indexes regardless of the direction of the change.

Contrary to the stability of the three agricultural trade price indexes so far mentioned, the Dow-Jones Spot Price Index averaged 3.2 percent above a year earlier and was thus more in line with the U.S. Wholesale Price Index than with the agricultural trade price indexes. The Reuter's and Dow-Jones Indexes, by and large, tend to confirm one another. Among the reasons for their unusual inconsistency are: (1) Reuter's includes the world free-market sugar price which has been severely depressed, whereas Dow-Jones prices raw sugar in the U.S. market where it has moved up with the Farm Parity Index;

^{1/} Agricultural Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

^{2/} Value divided by quantity. The terms price and unit value are used interchangeably here. Conceptually they differ. A unit value may change as a result of a change in the product mix, while prices, at the same time, remain stable. For instance, non-durum wheat and durum wheat prices may not change; but if more durum wheat is exported in one period than in the preceding period, the unit value of wheat exports rises, because durum wheat, the higher-priced product in the "mix" which is wheat, has become relatively more important.

Table 4.--Unit values of 21 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, years and quarters, ended September 30, 1966 and 1965 1/

Commodity	Unit	Unit value, year ended September 30			Unit value, quarter ended September 30		
		1966	1965	Percent	1966	1965	Percent
Export commodities							
Wheat	Bu.	165.1	168.5	98.0	173.7	162.2	107.1
Wheat flour	Cwt.	407.5	401.0	101.6	420.2	398.3	105.5
Corn	Bu.	140.2	140.7	99.6	146.5	140.3	104.4
Sorghum grain	Bu.	121.5	121.7	99.8	121.5	118.9	102.2
Soybeans	Bu.	290.2	292.9	99.1	334.9	297.8	112.5
Soybean oil	Lb.	14.3	13.5	105.9	14.5	13.3	109.0
Protein meal 2/	Lb.	4.0	3.8	105.3	4.5	3.9	115.4
Cotton	Lb.	24.9	26.1	95.4	23.9	26.2	91.2
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	89.6	83.6	107.2	90.8	85.0	106.8
Rice, milled	Lb.	7.3	7.1	102.8	7.5	7.1	105.6
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	8.5	8.9	95.5	8.2	8.9	92.1
Nonfat, dry milk	Lb.	15.7	12.4	126.6	14.4	13.6	105.9
Average, i.e., index number 3/				100.2			105.0
Import commodities							
Coffee	Lb.	37.2	39.0	95.4	36.1	36.4	99.2
Sugar	Lb.	5.9	5.6	105.4	6.0	5.8	103.4
Beef and veal 4/	Lb.	37.8	33.0	114.5	39.1	32.9	118.8
Rubber	Lb.	18.1	18.8	96.3	19.1	17.7	107.9
Wool 5/	Lb.	59.5	62.1	95.8	57.7	56.9	101.4
Cocoa beans	Lb.	15.2	17.0	89.4	21.2	13.9	152.5
Tobacco	Lb.	72.1	69.2	104.2	70.0	70.7	99.0
Bananas	Lb.	4.8	4.6	104.3	4.8	4.7	102.1
Hams	Lb.	75.0	65.6	114.3	77.0	66.4	116.0
Average, i.e., index number 3/				99.9			105.6
All above commodities							
Average, i.e., index number 3/				100.1			105.2

1/ Unit values were computed from the value and quantity figures published in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. Cotton poundages were obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census Reports, Supplement to EM 522. 2/ On advice of the Bureau of the Census, \$5 million were deducted from the export value figures from which the unit values were computed; this correction is scheduled for publication in the September 1966 issue of Bureau of the Census Report FT 410. 3/ The index numbers are of "Fisher's Ideal" type. 4/ Fresh, chilled or frozen. 5/ Wool unit values are derived from all wool imports.

(2) Reuter's excludes and Dow-Jones includes hide prices -- which were at high levels during the year ended September 30, 1966; (3) Reuter's includes several nonagricultural commodities with an aggregate weight of 19 percent, whereas the Dow-Jones price index is made up of agricultural commodities only; and (4) Reuter's is based upon prices of commodities delivered or "c.i.f." (cost, insurance, and freight), United Kingdom -- it thus reflects the decline in ocean freight rates that occurred in 1966. During the year ended September 1966, the index numbers of the U.K. general trip charters averaged 3.4 percent below a year earlier.

U.S. Agricultural Export and Import Price Movements are Similar

The index of U.S. agricultural export prices and that of U.S. agricultural import prices differed very little from the aggregate index (table 4). For the year ended September 1966, the export price index was 0.2 percent above the preceding year and the import index was 0.1 percent below a year earlier.

Why, it may be asked, does the index of agricultural export prices reflect virtually no price change on the average, in contrast to the increases in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers and in the Dow-Jones Spot Price Index and in conformity with the stability in the Reuter's Index? Most of the explanations why Reuter's is lower than Dow-Jones do not apply to the prices of the leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities. The similarity of these two price indexes has another reason. Both are heavily weighted by crops. Live-stock products are of minor importance. The Index of Prices Received by Farmers for Crops dropped 0.7 percent during the year ended in September 1966. It was thus approximately in line with the 0.2 percent increase in the average price of leading U.S. agricultural exports. While livestock and livestock products account for much over one-half of U.S. farm sales, they are of much lesser relative importance in the U.S. agricultural export trade. The 15.8 percent rise in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers for Livestock and Livestock Products finds little reflection in the export price index.

The discrepancy between the stability in the agricultural export price level and the rise in the Dow-Jones Index remains to be explained. The Dow-Jones Spot Price Index, although generally useful as a measure of price changes in agricultural commodities and in foreign agricultural trade, accords a relatively heavy weight to oats and rye. The prices of these two minor commodities rose markedly in 1966 and affected the Dow-Jones Index.

Eleven of the 12 commodities which are included in the export price index displayed relatively narrow price movements during the year ended in September 1966 compared with a year earlier. The price changes of these 11 commodities ranged from 4.6 and 4.5 percent declines in the prices of cotton and inedible tallow, respectively, to a 7.2 percent increase in the price of flue-cured tobacco. Soybean oil and protein meal prices increased by 5.9 and 5.3 percent, respectively. The prices of the six other commodities of the eleven ranged still more narrowly from a 2.0 percent decline for wheat to a 2.8 percent increase in milled rice. Only nonfat dry milk experienced a sharp price increase of 26.6 percent; only 77 million pounds were exported, little more than one-fourth of the quantity exported during the preceding year.

The eight commodity price relatives which make up the import index ranged from 89.4 to 114.5 percent of the preceding year, a narrower range than that for the export price relatives. The two meat items in the import price index, (1) hams and (2) beef and veal, rose over 14 percent in price. Sugar, banana, and tobacco prices rose 4.2 to 4.5 percent, while rubber, wool, and coffee prices declined 3.7 to 4.6 percent. The price of cocoa beans was still depressed for the year as a whole, averaging 89.4 percent of the preceding year. That average, equal to 17.0 cents per pound, masks a price recovery from 12.6 cents per pound during October-December 1965 to 21.2 cents during July-September 1966.

July-September quarterly indexes exhibit the same uniformity in the price movement of export and import commodities which characterizes the annual indexes. However, instead of the stability shown by the annual indexes, the quarterly indexes show a 5.2 percent overall increase in the price level of leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, with a 5.0 percent increase in export commodities and a 5.6 percent increase in import commodities.

The export index is influenced by respective increases of 15.4, 12.5, and 9.0 percent in the prices of protein meal, soybeans, and soybean oil -- reflecting strong demand and dwindling stocks during the last quarter of the soybean marketing year. Strong demand and dwindling stocks also explain the 7.1 percent rise in the price of wheat. On the other extreme, the cotton price was down 8.8 percent, reflecting the new cotton legislation. The inedible tallow price was similarly down by 7.9 percent. The other six export commodities showed price increases ranging from 2.2 to 6.8 percent.

On the import side, the sharpest increase -- 52.5 percent -- was in the price of cocoa beans, which returned to a more normal level of 21.2 cents per pound. Meats (beef and veal as well as ham) experienced slightly higher price increases than during the year as a whole. Changes in the other six commodity prices ranged from a 1.0 percent decline for tobacco to a 7.9 percent rise for rubber.

Prices, price relatives, and indexes are also shown for the year and quarter ended in June 1966 (table 5). The annual export and import indexes are more apart than those for the year ended in September 1966. The overall index number was 98.4 with export prices at 99.6 -- showing virtually no change -- and import prices at 96.5. Export prices changed within a narrow range, from 93.9 percent for wheat to 104.9 percent for tobacco, except for a 37.6 percent increase in the price of nonfat dry milk and a 9.4 percent increase in the price of soybean oil. The import index was pulled down by a 25 percent drop in the cocoa bean price.

Export and import indexes for the quarter ended in June 1966 were of similar magnitude, 102.2 and 103.1 percent, respectively, of a year earlier with an overall index of 102.5.

Terms of Trade in Balance.--Indexes of terms of trade are obtained as quotients of export and import price indexes. All three previous reports in this series^{3/}

^{3/} See Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, January-February 1966, March-April 1966, and September 1966.

Table 5.--Unit values of 21 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, years and quarters ended June 30, 1966 and 1965 1/

Commodity	Unit	Unit value					
		Year ended June 30			Quarter ended June 30		
		1966	1965	1966	1966	1965	1966
		Cents	Cents	Percent	Cents	Cents	Percent
<u>Export commodities</u>							
Wheat	Bu.	162.1	172.7	93.9	162.8	161.9	100.6
Wheat flour	Cwt.	401.8	407.0	98.7	397.7	387.1	102.7
Corn	Bu.	138.9	139.5	99.6	139.4	134.4	103.7
Sorghum grain	Bu.	120.9	122.0	99.1	122.5	123.4	99.3
Soybeans	Bu.	286.2	286.6	99.9	317.0	305.9	103.6
Soybean oil	Lb.	13.9	12.7	109.4	15.3	14.4	106.2
Protein meal	Lb.	3.9	3.8	102.6	4.0	3.8	105.3
Cotton	Lb.	25.4	26.2	96.9	25.2	25.7	98.1
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	87.9	83.8	104.9	85.1	80.9	105.2
Rice, milled	Lb.	7.3	7.1	102.8	7.3	7.2	101.4
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	8.6	8.4	102.4	8.6	9.3	92.5
Nonfat, dry milk	Lb.	15.0	10.9	137.6	16.3	12.9	126.4
Average, i.e., index number 2/				99.6			102.2
<u>Import commodities</u>							
Coffee	Lb.	37.2	40.0	93.0	37.1	37.6	98.7
Sugar	Lb.	5.8	5.7	101.8	6.0	5.8	103.4
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	36.2	32.7	110.7	40.1	33.0	121.5
Rubber	Lb.	17.8	19.2	92.7	18.7	19.1	97.9
Wool 3/	Lb.	59.2	65.0	91.1	59.5	60.7	98.0
Cocoa beans	Lb.	14.3	19.1	74.9	16.8	15.6	107.7
Tobacco	Lb.	72.2	68.2	105.9	72.2	70.7	102.1
Bananas	Lb.	4.8	4.6	104.3	4.8	4.6	104.3
Hams	Lb.	72.7	65.5	111.0	76.9	65.3	117.8
Average, i.e., index number 2/				96.5			103.1
<u>All above commodities</u>							
Average, i.e., index number 2/				98.4			102.5

1/ Unit values were computed from the value and quantity figures published in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. Cotton poundages were obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census Reports, Supplement to EM 522.

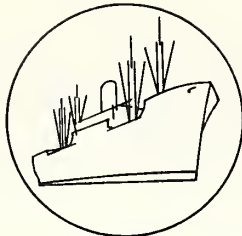
2/ The index numbers are of "Fisher's Ideal" type.

3/ Wool unit values are derived from all wool imports.

showed favorable terms of trade for U.S. agricultural exports. For the year ended in September 1966, the terms of trade were essentially in balance -- amounting to 100.3. For the year ended in June 1966, the terms of trade were 103.2, the same as the magnitude for the year ended in March 1966. Quarterly terms of trade were slightly less than 100 -- 99.4 for the quarter ended in June 1966.

Summary and Outlook.--For the year ended September 1966, export and import price indexes for leading U.S. agricultural commodities amounted to 100.2 and 99.9 percent of the preceding year. The overall index, export and import commodity prices combined, was 100.1. Similar stability was observed in the agricultural export price index based on United Nations data, in the U.S. Index of Prices Received by Farmers for Crops, and Reuter's Index. The prices of meats (hams as well as beef and veal) increased most among import commodities and the nonfat dry milk price increased most among export commodities. The terms of trade (export price indexes divided by import price indexes), previously favorable to U.S. agricultural exports, amounted to 100.3 and were thus virtually in balance.

During the October-December 1966 quarter, the Reuter's Index averaged considerably below its level any time since 1963 and the Dow-Jones Spot Price Index was below its level any time in 1966 and at the approximate October-December 1965 level. To the extent to which these two indexes are indicative of agricultural trade prices -- and in the past they have been generally useful in this respect -- the calendar year and fourth-quarter price indexes for U.S. agricultural trade are likely to show either some price decline or stability but no significant increases.



SPECIAL in this issue

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR EXPORT GRAIN

by

T. Q. Hutchinson | 1/

Grains -- including wheat, corn, sorghums, and soybeans -- accounted for a large share of U.S. agricultural exports, equaling 48 percent in fiscal year 1965/66. This volume amounted to nearly a tenth of the value of all U.S. exports in this period. More than two-fifths of the volume of all wheat and more than half of all corn moving in world trade during 1963-65 originated in the United States. A rapidly increasing Asian population, increasing livestock and poultry numbers in Western Europe and Japan, and the general prosperity of developed nations have increased the demand for these U.S. farm products.

The increased quantity of merchant shipping available since 1946 has facilitated the movement of U.S. farm products to overseas markets. Between June 30, 1946, and June 30, 1965, total carrying capacity of the world merchant fleet more than doubled, increasing from 100.8 million to 220.4 million metric tons.

Freight costs are important in the total cost to the customer. The cost for exporting grain from the United States to Japan, for example, averages 25.5 cents per bushel. This is 31 percent of the cost of getting a bushel of wheat to a Japanese port.

Between January 1961 and June 1966, voyage-chartered merchant vessels were reported carrying about 194 million of the 276 million tons of corn, wheat, and soybeans (the so-called heavy grains) exported from U.S. and Canadian ports. Most of the remaining 82 million tons probably also moved in chartered vessels. Grain exporters are not required to report their chartering transactions, and some firms prefer not to disclose them.

This article briefly analyzes ocean voyage charter rates for grain, 1961-66 from selected major ports including the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River, and U.S. North Atlantic, Gulf, and North Pacific ports. In addition, it shows the ocean voyage charter rates for grain and soybeans from 1961-65 and the average quarterly ocean freight rates for the year 1966 on U.S. and foreign flag vessels.

1/ Industry Economist, Marketing Economics Division, Economic Research Service.

Ocean Voyage Charter Rates for Grain, 1961-66

Voyage charter rates are the charge per ton made for chartering a ship for one or more voyages between specified ports. These charges are negotiated between the ship's operator and the prospective shipper in an essentially free market. In most transactions, a ship broker serves as an intermediary between the principals. The ship broker may also arrange for marine insurance and various shore services.

Rates vary widely in the short run (figure 5). For example, during the second half of 1963, the average rates charged by foreign vessels nearly doubled. U.S. flag rates increased during this time but did not show dramatic gains. In general, U.S. flag rates have fluctuated less than their foreign flag counterparts. But they showed rising trends in the 1961-65 period while foreign flag rates did not.

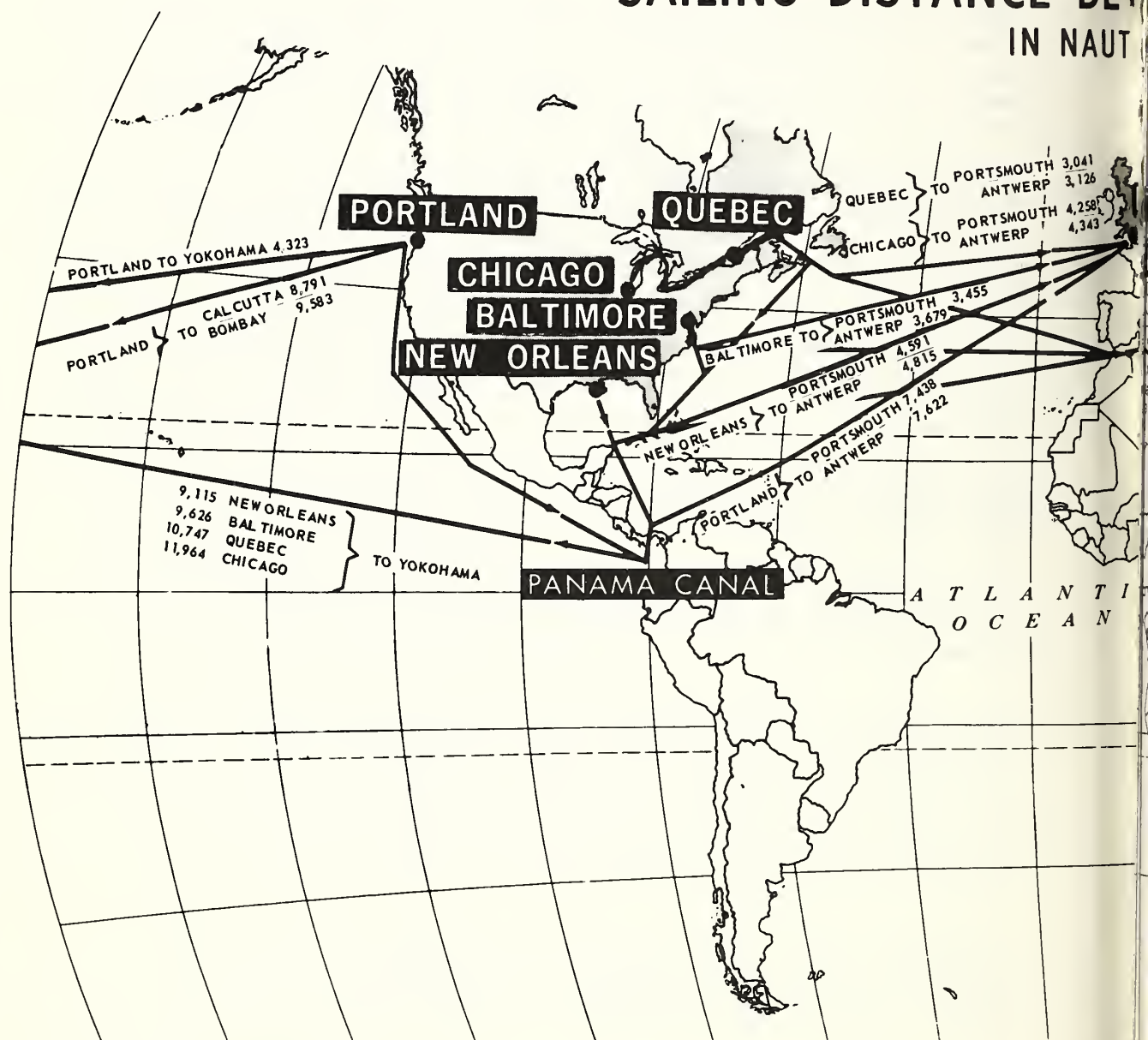
Voyage charter rates of U.S. flag vessels are much higher than those of foreign flag vessels. Higher labor and maintenance costs for U.S. vessels probably are the chief causes of this difference. Because of their high rates, U.S. flag vessels usually have been chartered only for grain cargoes subject to the Cargo Preference Act of 1954. This Act (68 Stat. 832) requires that at least 50 percent of all Government-financed cargoes be carried on "...privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels...." During fiscal years 1964 and 1965, about two-fifths of U.S. heavy grain exports were Government-financed. Thus, only one-fifth of the heavy grain exported in each year was required to move in U.S. flag vessels.

Great Lakes and St. Lawrence ports.--Ice stops the traffic between the Great Lakes and the sea from mid-December to mid-April. In early spring and late fall, rates from Great Lakes ports average considerably more than during the summer navigation season. Rates to the United Kingdom during the spring and fall averaged \$2.25 per ton above the summer rates during 1961-65. Rates to Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam during the same seasons averaged \$1.17 more than during the summer.

Rates from St. Lawrence River origins have been much below those from Great Lakes origins (table 6). Some of this difference can be accounted for by the distance-to-destination differential between the two origin areas, but the time differential is probably more important (figure 4). For example, Chicago is 1,078 nautical miles farther from Antwerp than Montreal (4,343 vs. 3,039); however, the voyage time from Chicago to Antwerp is nearly double that from Montreal to Antwerp due to delays at the locks and restricted channels between Chicago and Montreal.

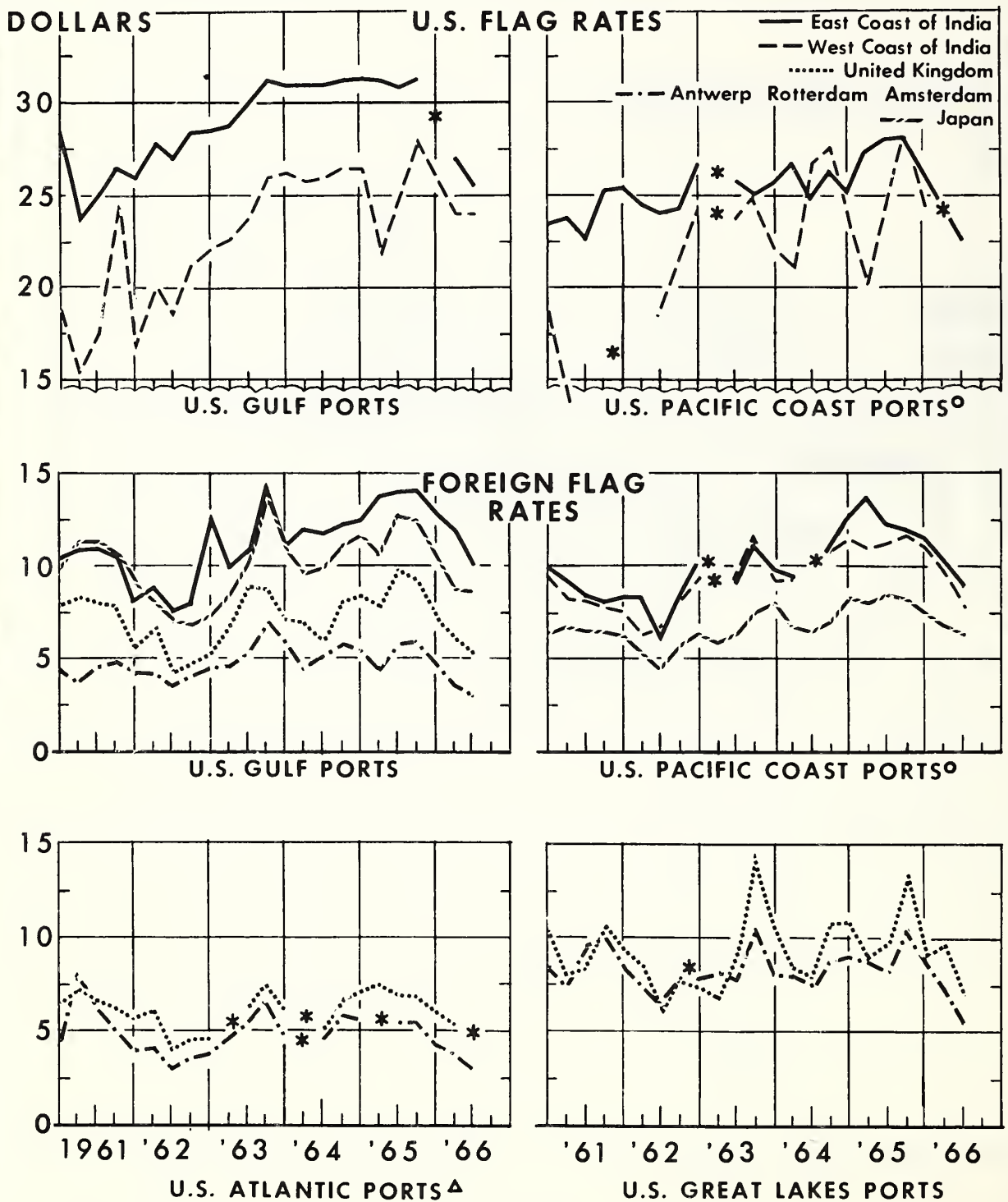
An imbalance between upbound (east to west) and downbound (west to east) traffic through the St. Lawrence Seaway partly accounts for the relatively high ocean freight rates for grain exported directly from Great Lakes ports compared with freight rates from the St. Lawrence River (table 6). In recent years, downbound

SAILING DISTANCE BETWEEN IN NAUTICAL MILES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AVERAGE VOYAGE CHARTER RATES PER SHORT TON FOR CORN, WHEAT, AND SOYBEANS



*NONE REPORTED.

^oNORTH FROM SAN FRANCISCO.^ΔNORTH FROM CAPE HATTERAS.

bulk traffic on the Seaway's Welland Canal has exceeded upbound traffic by 14 to 17 million tons annually. Thus, many vessels moved empty to Great Lakes ports. Since vessel owners attempt to cover all their operating costs, they often include charges for empty-upbound cargo space in rates charged for down-bound movements.

U.S. North Atlantic ports.--U.S. ports north of Cape Hatteras had a distinct advantage in voyage charter rates over Great Lakes ports. Despite this advantage, the North Atlantic ports exported only 32 percent of the heavy grains from the United States and Canada bound to the United Kingdom in 1961-65 and 8 percent of that bound to Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam. This movement is also highly seasonal, reaching a peak when the St. Lawrence Seaway is closed to navigation.

Gulf ports.--Rates from the U.S. Gulf ports to Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam are substantially below those from the Great Lakes ports (table 6). Since inland transportation rates from many major grain-producing areas to the U.S. Gulf and Great Lakes ports do not differ greatly, it is easy to see why shipments to Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam from the U.S. Gulf far exceed those from the Great Lakes. 2/

In addition, the U.S. Gulf ports supplied Asian grain markets with an average of 5.5 million long tons annually during 1961-65 and were the U.S. harbors from which grain moved to Brazil.

India is the largest single market for U.S. wheat. Rates to the eastern coast of India from the Gulf were higher than those to the western coast. Two factors are responsible for the higher rates. Restricted navigation at the eastern India ports results in smaller capacity vessels calling there. Further, grain cargoes are discharged at a much slower rate at the eastern ports, substantially increasing port time for vessels calling at these ports.

Rates from U.S. Gulf ports for U.S. flag vessels are more than twice those of foreign flag vessels. The difference in rates between the two Indian trades is also markedly greater for U.S. flag vessels than for foreign vessels. U.S. flag vessels' rates to Brazil are also about twice as high as their foreign counterparts.

North Pacific.--Japan is the United States' largest foreign market for soybeans, the second largest for wheat, and the third largest for corn. For wheat, export shipments are made principally from the West Coast, while soybeans and corn move principally from the Gulf ports.

Rates from the North Pacific ports (Pacific Coast ports north from San Francisco) to Japan are much lower than those from the U.S. Gulf ports. This is mainly because Japan is about 5,000 nautical miles closer to the Pacific Coast than to the Gulf Coast. On the other hand, the difference in distance for shipments to India is much less and the effect is less noticeable.

2/ Board of Trade of the City of Chicago vs. Illinois Central Railroad Co., et. al., ICC Docket No. 34348.

Table 6.--Average voyage charter rates per ton for corn, wheat, and soybeans, 1961-66 1/

Origin and destination areas	Flag	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
							First : quarter : Dollars	Second : quarter : Dollars
Great Lakes Ports:								
To: United Kingdom	Foreign	8.55	6.84	7.36	7.36	8.61	9.11	9.75
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	7.66	6.18	7.63	7.09	7.59	8.79	7.36
St. Lawrence River Ports:								
To: United Kingdom	Foreign	5.72	4.36	5.36	5.51	5.94	7.91	5.16
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	4.39	3.00	4.02	3.81	4.19	4.28	3.12
U.S. Atlantic Ports north from Cape Hatteras:								
To: United Kingdom	Foreign	5.74	4.53	5.45	5.60	6.15	5.87	5.28
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	4.91	3.27	4.78	4.78	5.00	4.19	3.82
U.S. Gulf Ports:								
To: United Kingdom	Foreign	7.10	4.72	6.86	6.46	7.67	7.20	6.18
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	4.08	3.50	4.83	4.68	4.80	4.73	3.48
East Coast of India	Foreign	9.30	7.20	10.62	10.64	12.34	12.86	12.00
West Coast of India	U.S.	23.07	24.34	26.56	27.80	27.90	2/	27.01
Japan	Foreign	8.58	7.03	9.54	10.03	11.35	11.61	10.36
Brazil	U.S.	16.25	17.32	21.20	23.36	22.58	25.93	24.09
	Foreign	9.48	7.04	9.36	9.25	10.64	10.44	8.70
	Foreign	6.72	5.40	7.99	7.86	9.04	7.95	6.20
	U.S.	13.36	14.06	16.96	16.38	17.73	2/	2/
Pacific Coast Ports north from San Francisco:								
To: East Coast of India	Foreign	8.14	7.80	9.09	8.91	11.28	11.53	10.37
West Coast of India	U.S.	20.68	21.65	23.44	23.10	24.44	2/	2/
Japan	Foreign	7.72	6.67	9.07	9.04	10.24	11.17	9.70
	U.S.	14.78	17.81	21.62	20.70	21.19	24.46	2/
	Foreign	5.90	4.76	5.66	6.21	7.36	7.49	6.85

1/ Average of rates for individual cargoes weighted by volume: rates are for 2,000 pound tons and calendar quarters or years.

2/ None reported.

Quarterly Ocean Freight Rates for Grain, 1966

Following a rise in average rates in the first quarter of 1966, export grain rates trended downward in the second and third quarters. The notable exception to this trend has been U.S. flag vessel rates to the West Coast of India (table 6). In the third quarter, these rates averaged \$1.91 above their 1965 average.

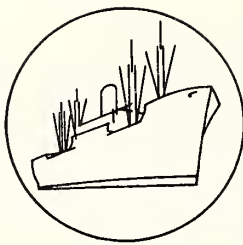
Through the third quarter, grain rates have been relatively stable with the change in quarterly averages ranging from 33 to 34 cents per ton.

During the first quarter of 1966, voyage charter rates showed mixed trends. Increases of as much as \$3.35 above and decreases of as much as \$1.09 below the 1965 average were found. Aggregate movement was upward with all rates averaging 56 cents above the 1965 average.

Rate declines during the second quarter were concentrated in shipments from U.S. Atlantic and Gulf ports. Ranging downward from \$0.59 - \$2.75, second quarter rates averaged \$1.16 below the first quarter. The single increase in average rates was found in the Great Lakes ports-to-United Kingdom trade.

Again, in the third quarter of 1966, a single increase is shown -- St. Lawrence River ports to United Kingdom. The increase, \$1.41, was well above the third period quarter's average change of 34 cents. Decreases ranged from \$0.02 to \$2.62. All rates averaged \$0.86 below the second-quarter average.

The probable cause of the downward trend in the second and third quarters has been an influx of shipping tonnage chiefly under foreign flags. Between December 1965 and June 1966, the influx amounted to a 5 percent increase in the combined carrying capacity of the world's bulk carrier and tanker fleets. A few of these vessels are unusually large. Ranging from 100,000 to 200,000 long tons capacity, these vessels dwarf their smaller sisters, which averaged 16,000 to 25,000 deadweight tons in 1965. It is estimated that these large vessels will add 2 million long tons to the capacity of the world's merchant fleet by the end of 1966.



SPECIAL in this issue

IMPACT OF CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION ON U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

by

Norman R. Kallemeyn ^{1/}

U.S. agricultural exports have been increasing at unprecedented rates in recent years and were a record \$6.7 billion in 1965/66, but exports to the less developed countries of Latin America have remained fairly stable. The economic expansion and resulting income growth of Western Europe and Japan has resulted in exporters looking to these markets as commercial outlets for U.S. farm products rather than to the lower income markets in other areas.

While total trade with our neighbors to the south has not been showing a substantial increase, the value of the trade now taking place between the United States and Latin America is particularly important to those Latin American countries that depend on exports of one or a few commodities for their export earnings.

Students of international trade have generally assumed that it is economically advantageous to all trading nations for the less developed countries to supply mainly raw products and the developed countries to supply primarily manufactured products. This assumption which is used by many to judge the contribution of trade in economic growth has generally prevailed in trade between the United States and Latin America. Latin American countries have exported large volumes of raw products, including coffee, sugar, cocoa beans, and bananas among the agricultural products, and oil, iron ore, manganese ore, copper, and sodium nitrate among the nonagricultural products. The sale of these valuable raw products provides the dollars used to buy U.S. finished items -- chemicals, machinery and transportation equipment, and other manufactured products.

U.S. exports of agricultural products to Latin America are not currently as large as such exports to other areas, but economic and social changes taking place in the region should provide the income necessary to purchase larger volumes of agricultural products in the future. Economic integration is the primary economic change taking place in the region.

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The major -- and most of the small -- trading countries of Latin America are members of some economic union whether it be the Central American Common Market (CACM), Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), or the Caribbean Economic Community (CARIFTA).

Five Latin American countries which have looked to economic union as a means to improve their economic and social well-being are El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras. These countries are members of CACM.

Since the ratification of the General Treaty of Economic Integration (promulgated in December 1960) by Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua in June 1961, the CACM countries have experienced unprecedented prosperity. Honduras ratified the treaty in 1962, and Costa Rica did the same in 1963. As the data in table 7 show, per capita income has been increasing steadily in the CACM countries.

Table 7 .--Central American Common Market: Per capita national income, 1959-65

	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Country	:1959	:1960	:1961	:1962	:1963	:1964	:1965
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:						
	:			-- Dollars --			
	:						
Costa Rica	: 297	: 303	: 303	: 315	: 326	: 337	: 351
El Salvador	: 196	: 200	: 200	: 214	: 218	: 230	: 236
Guatemala	: 235	: 233	: 231	: 237	: 255	: 271	: 281
Honduras	: 172	: 172	: 170	: 177	: 178	: 182	: 193
Nicaragua	: 189	: 188	: 198	: 225	: 235	: 241	: 246

Sources: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1966, Statistical Office of the United Nations. The Western Hemisphere Agricultural Situation -- Review of 1965 and Outlook for 1966, ERS-Foreign-154.

The continuous expansion of the economies of the five CACM members has been due mainly to a succession of good crop years and the ability to move the increased production into world trade channels. While the indices in table 8 give an indication of agricultural production increases in recent years, the combined agricultural exports of CACM increased from an average of about \$375 million during 1960-62 to about \$600 million in 1965. To a region that receives about 80 percent of its export earnings from agricultural exports, the expanding agricultural production is particularly important in sustaining the total economy. About 60 percent of the total active population of the region is employed in the agriculture sector, and this sector contributes about 35 percent of the region's gross domestic product.

Table 8 .--Central American Common Market: Indices of total agricultural production, crop production, and livestock production, average 1960-62 and annual 1963-65

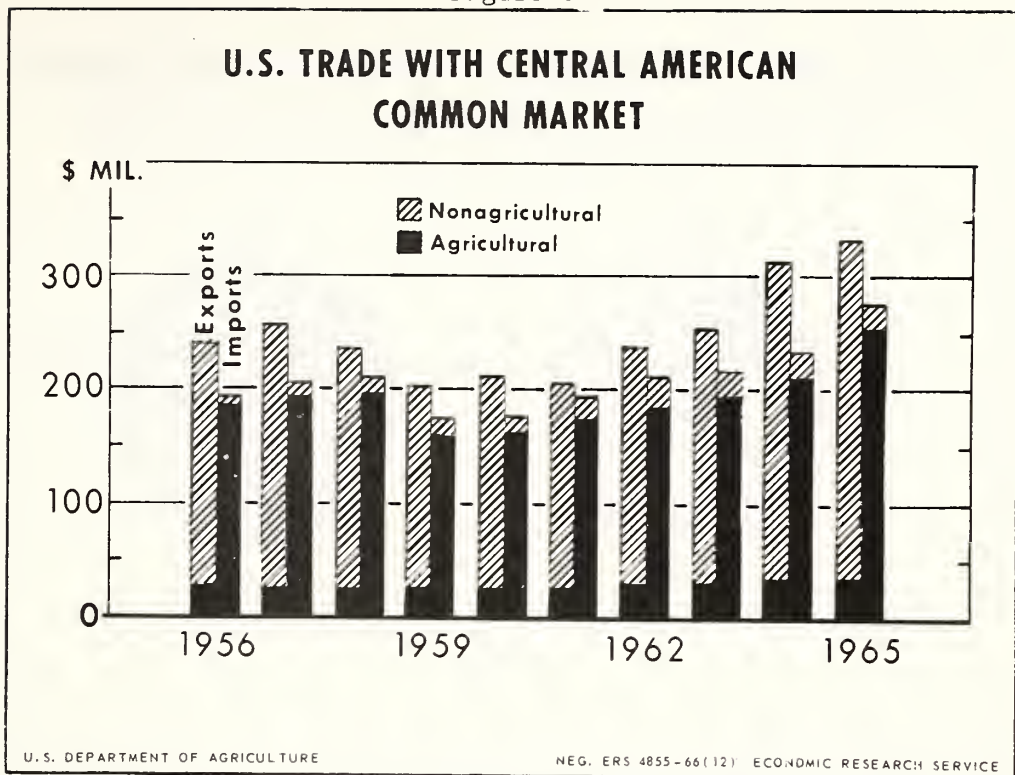
(1957-59 = 100)				
Country	Average 1960-62	1963	1964	1965
Guatemala:				
Total	122	144	144	155
Crop	125	149	149	161
Livestock	101	107	109	110
Honduras:				
Total	110	119	135	157
Crop	109	119	136	158
Livestock	114	129	132	139
El Salvador:				
Total	118	141	143	144
Crop	121	149	150	152
Livestock	102	100	100	100
Nicaragua:				
Total	116	134	152	144
Crop	130	167	209	191
Livestock	105	109	107	107
Costa Rica:				
Total	118	121	114	123
Crop	124	129	114	125
Livestock	102	101	116	119

Source: The Western Hemisphere Agricultural Situation -- Review of 1965 and Outlook for 1966, ERS-Foreign-154.

Figure 6 shows that U.S. imports of agricultural products from CACM have shown a steady rise since 1959 when they were \$163 million. Imports in 1965 were \$256 million, with coffee, bananas, and sugar accounting for 88 percent of the total. Although coffee is the major product imported from this region, imports of bananas and sugar have shown the most spectacular increase. Banana imports increased from \$27 million in 1959 to \$71 million in 1965, while sugar imports increased from \$2 million to \$17 million.

Under the Sugar Act of 1948, the countries of CACM have been receiving an increasing share of the total basic foreign allocations by the United States. Their combined share in 1959 was less than 1 percent (17,643 short tons) but was increased to 3.9 percent (137,123 tons) in 1965. As of September 13, 1966, their 1966 share was 4.5 percent (176,531 short tons).

Figure 6



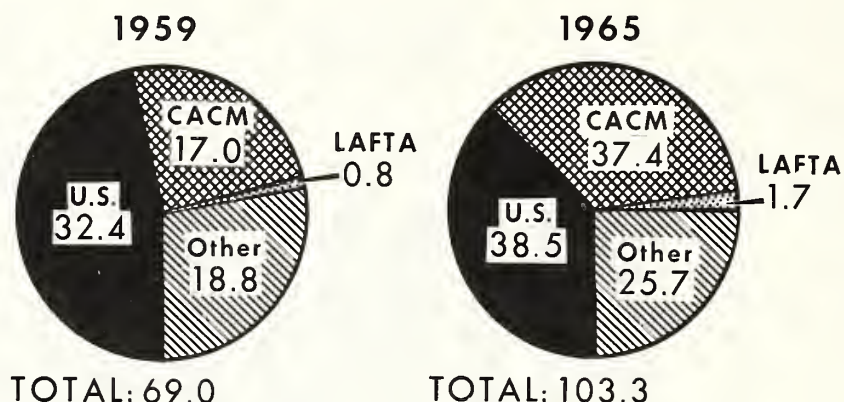
While the United States has been importing larger volumes of agricultural products from the CACM, U.S. exports of such products to CACM have remained small and have not shown a significant increase. In 1965, exports were \$37 million compared with \$38 million in 1964 and \$29 million during 1959-63. Nonagricultural product exports were \$212 million in 1956, but declined to \$174 million in 1959 -- the year prior to promulgation of the CACM treaty. After 1959, however, nonagricultural product exports increased 72 percent to \$300 million in 1965.

In 1965, the United States remained the largest supplier of agricultural products to CACM, but its market share was down from 47 percent in 1959 to 37 percent in 1965. Meanwhile, intra-CACM import trade increased from 25 percent of the total in 1959 to 36 percent in 1965 (figure 7). This increase in intra-Market trade can be mainly attributed to the increase in intra-Market trade of the commodities or commodity groupings shown in table 9. The following is a brief analysis of import trade patterns of the 10 major commodity groups shown in figure 8.

Wheat and flour.--Imports of wheat and flour comprised the major agricultural import item of the CACM in 1965 and in most previous years. Total imports were valued at \$21.1 million in 1965, with the United States remaining the major supplier -- 51 percent of the total. This share was 72 percent in 1959, however. Canada has made great gains in the CACM import market for wheat and flour and shipped \$9.6 million worth in 1965.

Figure 7

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET: AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF ORIGIN, 1959 AND 1965*



\$ MIL.

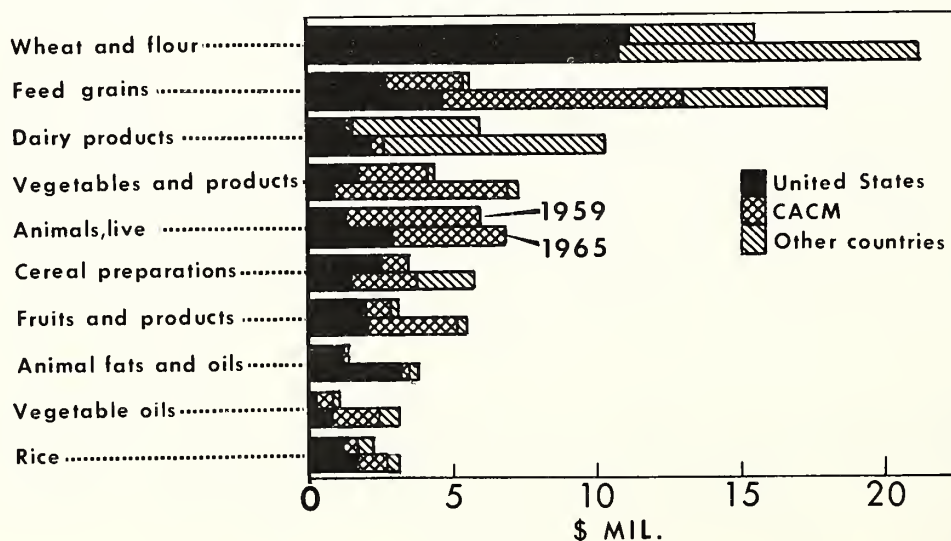
*PRELIMINARY.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 4856-67 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 8

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET: IMPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY ORIGIN, 1959 AND 1965*



*PRELIMINARY.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 4854-67 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Table 9.--Central American Common Market: Total agricultural imports, value by commodity and major country or area of origin, 1959, 1964, and 1965 ^{1/}

Commodity or Commodity Group	Total		United States		CACM		LAFTA		Other						
	1959	1964 : 1965	1959	1964 : 1965	1959	1964 : 1965	1959	1964 : 1965	1959	1964 : 1965					
					-- 1,000 dollars --										
Animals, live	6,093	6,209	6,709	1,214	1,946	2,909	4,720	4,228	3,757	1	16	23	158	19	20
Meat and meat products	1,025	1,346	1,743	680	18	473	53	665	1,032	3	6	5	289	657	233
Dairy products	5,973	10,321	10,326	1,102	3,142	2,200	196	622	765	2/	6	7	4,675	6,551	7,354
Animal fats and oils	1,443	3,122	3,733	1,321	3,016	3,283	78	81	267	2/	2/	2/	44	25	183
Wheat and flour	15,458	18,149	21,076	11,138	12,209	10,722	2	7	81	2/	2/	66	4,318	5,933	10,207
Rice	2,210	1,969	2,754	1,105	1,346	1,718	528	623	1,025	577	2/	8	2/	2/	3
Cereal preparations	3,438	5,104	5,742	2,499	2,144	1,431	62	973	2,382	80	187	196	797	1,800	1,733
Feed grains and feeding stuff ..	5,554	10,786	18,083	2,615	5,302	4,613	2,879	5,212	8,485	11	116	1,045	49	156	3,940
Fruits and products	3,159	5,334	5,487	2,039	1,940	2,056	1,004	3,264	3,200	12	38	110	104	92	121
Vegetables and products	4,255	6,893	7,272	1,697	825	892	2,303	5,744	5,966	21	5	11	234	319	403
Margarine and shortening	3,953	2,458	2,734	2,294	427	174	600	2,023	2,538	4	3	3	1,055	5	19
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,224	1,810	1,519	1,661	1,099	857	540	685	618	2/	1	2/	23	25	44
Vegetable oils	977	2,564	3,174	150	396	780	559	1,278	1,663	---	7	1	268	883	730
Others	13,217	17,386	12,946	2,851	7,555	6,417	3,423	4,994	5,591	131	332	274	6,812	4,505	664
Total	68,979	93,451	103,298	32,366	41,365	38,525	16,947	30,399	37,370	840	717	1,749	18,826	20,970	25,654

1/ Preliminary
2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Anuario Estadístico Centroamericano De Comercio Exterior, Permanent Secretariat for the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA).

A common external tariff rate does not currently exist on wheat or wheat flour, and internal trade restrictions still exist on wheat flour. CACM produces very little wheat, and while third country imports will not be restricted by a common external tariff in the near future, the United States will probably be faced with greater price competition from Canadian and Argentine wheat and flour.

Feed grains and other animal feedstuffs.--As pointed out in table 8, the CACM countries have been making noticeable gains in their livestock production and this can be partly attributed to increased use of feed grains. The value of feed grain and other animal feedstuff imports was \$18.1 million in 1965 compared with only \$5.6 million in 1959. Most of this import expansion has been of intra-Market trade, which increased from \$2.9 million in 1959 to \$8.5 million in 1965. Of the \$8.5 million in intra-Market trade in 1965, about 70 percent was corn supplied to other CACM countries by Honduras. Food wastes and prepared animal feeds are the major products imported from the United States.

Though greater feed utilization efficiencies yet need to be attained in the CACM livestock industry, it is apparent that CACM trade policies dictate greater reliance on CACM produced feed supplies. For example, a grain protocol was signed in October 1965, which covers the feed items of corn and sorghum, and also rice and beans. Principal points of the protocol are that there be variable duties on imports from third countries to bring the import prices up to the internal price support level, that Common Market countries have first preference on imports and exports with prior consultation required before trading with nonmember countries, and that import quotas for third countries be established by a coordinated committee for marketing and price stabilization.

Dairy products.--Dairy product imports by the CACM increased 72 percent between 1959 and 1964, but remained at the 1964 level of \$10.3 million in 1965. Intra-Market trade of dairy products remains relatively small even though all products, except cheese, can be traded freely within CACM. A major part of the products imported are canned milk products from the Netherlands and Denmark. Dairy herd improvement programs are active in CACM, and undoubtedly milk production will continue to expand at a significant rate.

Vegetables and products.--These food products, with the exception of beans, are largely free-traded within the CACM. Imports increased from \$4.3 million in 1959 to \$6.9 million in 1965, with CACM suppliers controlling 82 percent of the market in 1965 compared with 54 percent in 1959. Imports from the United States declined from \$1.7 million in 1959 to \$0.9 million in 1965. Guatemala is the principal supplier of such products within CACM as her altitude makes it possible to grow temperate zone vegetables which do not thrive in most of the other countries of Central America.

Animals, live.--Live animals is one commodity grouping in which the United States has been able to increase its share of the import market. This is due to the purchase of U.S. breeding stock -- mainly purebred cattle and baby chicks. Total live animal imports increased 10 percent between 1959

and 1965, and the United States increased its share of the \$7.0 million market from 20 percent to 43 percent. CACM data on quantities imported are not currently available; but according to U.S. export data, exports to CACM of breeding cattle increased from less than 1,000 head in 1959 to about 6,000 head in 1965.

Cereal preparations.--Cereal preparation imports were \$5.7 million in 1965, compared with \$3.4 million in 1959. The United States had 73 percent of the market in 1959, but its share dropped to 25 percent in 1965. Most cereal preparations now move freely within the CACM. The increase in imports from other countries is mainly due to larger imports of malt or malt flour from Canada.

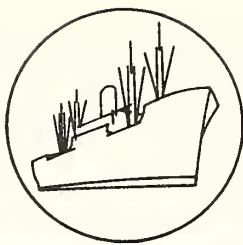
Fruits and products.--CACM countries have taken over a substantially larger share of the import market for fruit and fruit products -- commodities that move freely within CACM. Total imports of such commodities increased from \$3.2 million in 1959 to \$5.5 million in 1965 with CACM countries increasing their share of the market from 32 percent to 58 percent. Although the U.S. share of the market is down appreciably, the United States has remained the second largest supplier by providing mainly preserved fruit products.

Animal fats and oils.--The CACM imported \$3.7 million of animal fats and oils in 1965 with 88 percent coming from the United States. Tallow is the major product imported and is used primarily in soap manufacture. Detergents are now being manufactured in CACM, and sales have shown a significant increase. Therefore, the import market for U.S. tallow is probably of a limited duration.

Vegetable oils.--Like animal fats and oils, vegetable oils are traded freely within the CACM. Intra-Market trade of such commodities is increasing, but most of the increase is in the form of manufactured products rather than in the raw state. Vegetable oil imports were \$3.2 million in 1965 with imports from the United States of \$0.8 million. Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua are increasing cotton plantings substantially, and thus cottonseed oil production is also increasing. Most of the intra-Market trade of vegetable oils is of this product. Nicaragua has become a major supplier of cottonseed oil to the world's major import markets. For example, Nicaragua supplied 60 percent (129,958 metric tons) of Japan's imports of cottonseed oil in 1965.

Rice.--CACM imports of rice increased from \$2.2 million in 1959 to \$2.8 million in 1965. The United States remained the largest shipper by supplying \$1.7 million worth in 1965 -- up from \$1.1 million in 1959. Intra-Market trade doubled between 1959 and 1965 as El Salvador and Nicaragua became the major suppliers within CACM.

In summary, the Central American Common Market imported more agricultural products during 1959-65 as per capita income increased. However, economic integration has helped these countries to increase their share of agricultural imports from 25 percent of the CACM market in 1959 to 36 percent in 1965. Third country suppliers including the United States will probably have to contend with a more restrictive CACM trade policy, as more common external tariffs are consummated.



Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: JULY-DECEMBER 1966

U.S. exports of agricultural products totaled an estimated \$3,602 million for July-December 1966, 7 percent above the same period a year earlier (table 10). Exports for the first half of fiscal 1966/67 were running at an average annual rate of \$7.2 billion. Sharp increases occurred in exports of tobacco, wheat and flour, hides and skins, and cotton, with lesser increases for vegetables and preparations, soybeans, meats and meat products, protein meal, and rice. Partly offsetting these increases were declines in dairy products, cottonseed and soybean oils, animal fats, oils and greases, feed grains, and poultry products.

U.S. agricultural exports for December 1966 were estimated at \$651 million, up slightly from \$648 million in December 1965. Increased exports over December 1965 were principally soybeans, wheat and flour, and tobacco, with smaller increases in hides and skins. December's exports were estimated below agricultural exports for November 1966, which reached an all time monthly high of \$698 million. November's agricultural exports exceeded the previous monthly high of \$696 million set in March 1965. That month, exports reached a new high because of the accumulation of export commodities in January and February resulting from the longshoremen's strike.

Exports of animals and animal products for July-December 1966 were about \$360 million. This was about 10 percent below the previous year's exports of animals and animal products. Dairy products were the main contributors to declines in animal product exports, dropping to \$49 million from \$96 million in July-December 1965. U.S. milk production dropped during 1965, with fiscal year 1965/66 production 4.5 percent below a year earlier. This decline in milk production has been felt mostly in the production of butter and nonfat dry milk, major U.S. export items. In addition to declines in dairy product exports, animal fats, oils, and greases, and poultry products were down from July-December 1965. Exports of hides and skins increased 34 percent from 1965's July-December exports, reaching \$78 million. Hides and skins, along with larger exports of meats and meat products, partly offset the declines in exports of animals and animal products.

Exports of cotton continued to increase, rising 15 percent above the \$219 million for July-December of last year. Cotton sales to Japan, Yugoslavia, the European Economic Community, Taiwan, and the Philippines have increased sharply. July-October 1966 sales to these countries were 55 percent higher than the \$51 million in July-October 1965.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,
July-December 1965 and 1966

Commodity	1965	1966 <u>1/</u>	Change
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	96	49	-49
Fats, oils, and greases	104	96	-8
Hides and skins	58	78	+34
Meats and meat products	61	64	+5
Poultry products	42	39	-7
Other	39	34	-13
Total animals, etc.	400	360	-10
Cotton, excluding linters	219	251	+15
Fruits and preparations	182	172	-6
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products ..	646	638	-1
Rice, milled	112	113	+1
Wheat and flour	643	783	+22
Other	37	39	+5
Total grains, etc.	1,438	1,573	+9
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	108	74	-31
Soybeans	373	417	+12
Protein meal	102	104	+2
Other	50	55	+10
Total oilseeds, etc.	633	650	+3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	249	331	+33
Vegetables and preparations	79	94	+19
Other	179	171	-4
Total exports	3,379	3,602	+7

1/ December estimated.

The export value of fruits and preparations reached \$172 million for July-December 1966, down 6 percent from the corresponding period in 1965. Lower exports of canned, dried, fresh, and frozen fruits and preparations contributed to the decline. From October to November the export value of all fruits and preparations declined with the exception of fresh berries, oranges, and tangerines.

U.S. exports of grains and preparations were 9 percent higher during July-December 1966 than the corresponding period in 1965. Exports of wheat and flour were the principal contributors to this increase, as they were up 22 percent from 1965's \$643 million. During July-October 1966, wheat exports to India totaled \$109 million, down 23 percent from the \$142 million for the same period in 1965. Substantial increases occurred in wheat exports to Latin American countries (especially Brazil), Israel, and Switzerland. Rice exports were up about 1 percent from those during the same period last year, and feed grains were down slightly.

Oilseeds and products were up about 3 percent, reaching \$650 million. Soybean exports continued to be the leading export commodity, rising 12 percent above the \$373 million in July-December 1965. Soybean exports to Spain in July-October 1966, reached \$15 million -- up 92 percent from \$8 million for the same months in 1965. Exports of soybeans to Israel were \$6 million in July-October 1966, up from \$1.5 million for the corresponding period in 1965. Along with increases for soybeans, exports of protein meal continued to increase, reaching \$104 million, or 2 percent above July-December 1965. Advances in soybeans and protein meal were more than enough to offset the lower exports of soybean and cottonseed oils -- down 31 percent.

Tobacco exports continued to follow the higher level set during earlier months of the July-December period, and were 33 percent greater than the same period in 1965. Exports of vegetables and preparations were up 19 percent from the same period in 1965, reflecting larger exports of dried beans and fresh vegetables.

Exports to the European Economic Community July-November 1966

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$697 million for July-November 1966, 2 percent below the same period in 1965 (table 11). Although there was a slight decline in these months from 1965, exports were 16 percent above 1964's total.

Agricultural exports to the EEC in November totaled \$175 million, 8 percent below November 1965, but 17 percent above November 1964. Decreases occurred in exports of feed grains, beef and veal, dairy products, lard, and poultry products among the variable levy commodities. Rice, wheat, rye, and turkey exports increased slightly, partly offsetting the declines. Of non-variable levy commodities, increases in November were made in exports of cotton, soybeans, tallow, and variety meats. Declines in canned poultry, fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, oilcake and meal, tobacco, and vegetable oils were offset by the increases in non-variable levy commodities.

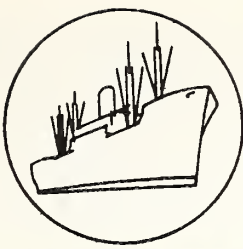
Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community:
Value by commodity, November and July-November 1/

Commodity	November			July-November		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --						
<u>Variable levy commodities: 2/</u>						
Feed grains	44,611	61,667	41,101	150,761	237,626	192,759
Rice	485	1,471	2,532	3,180	4,325	7,473
Rye grain	0	186	236	1,287	998	2,581
Wheat grain	3,570	11,038	11,469	14,998	43,645	47,318
Wheat flour	106	114	126	640	522	610
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle	52	206	48	726	1,179	447
Dairy products	7,245	785	37	24,322	16,977	478
Lard 3/	149	264	74	759	656	443
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine	36	12	25	220	44	171
<u>Poultry and eggs:</u>						
Live poultry	81	70	140	331	646	571
Broilers and fryers	725	629	407	3,898	3,055	2,170
Stewing chickens	303	138	12	2,130	667	131
Turkeys	1,238	2,404	2,423	7,294	11,646	9,032
Other fresh poultry	72	8	64	511	352	170
Eggs	73	183	23	623	657	267
Total poultry and eggs	2,492	3,432	3,069	14,787	17,023	12,341
Other	6,137	2,166	4,025	16,224	13,530	14,005
Total	64,883	81,341	62,742	227,904	336,525	278,626
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Canned poultry 4/	271	301	132	1,686	1,272	681
Cotton, excluding linters	12,940	5,067	7,302	60,864	22,673	31,527
Fruits and vegetables	5,929	7,480	6,807	43,653	56,112	44,771
Hides and skins	2,602	3,116	2,681	9,888	12,273	12,192
Oilcake and meal	9,694	17,206	15,387	39,922	48,034	61,594
Soybeans	28,124	43,708	54,448	88,699	101,308	112,716
Tallow 4/	3,582	3,384	3,792	14,680	14,671	15,027
Tobacco, unmanufactured	9,252	11,095	8,654	47,219	54,703	70,477
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 4/ ...	3,194	3,014	4,104	13,480	14,926	18,810
Vegetable oils, expressed	885	2,262	697	8,940	7,111	5,570
Food for relief or charity	271	165	18	2,263	1,425	2,397
Other	7,957	12,848	8,323	39,850	39,093	42,707
Total	84,701	109,646	112,345	371,144	373,601	418,469
Total EEC	149,584	190,987	175,087	599,048	710,126	697,095

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on November 1, 1964. The variable levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. 3/ Lard for food is a variable levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT.

In July-November 1966, U.S. exports of commodities subject to the EEC's variable levies declined 17 percent from 1965's 5-month period. Feed grain exports were off substantially, dropping 19 percent to \$193 million from \$238 million in July-November 1965. This decline in feed grain exports to the EEC reflects the larger production of corn, oats, and barley -- especially in France, the principal feed grain producer among the EEC countries. Exports of wheat were up about 8 percent for July-November 1966 from the corresponding period in the preceding year. Poultry product exports were off substantially from the year-earlier total, due to a sizable drop in shipments of broiler and fryers, and turkeys. Turkey exports declined to \$9 million in July-November 1966 from almost \$12 million a year earlier.

Exports of non-variable levy products for July-November 1966 totaled \$418 million, 12 percent higher than 1965's total. Cotton, oilcake and meal, soybeans, tallow, tobacco, and variety meats accounted for the increase, offsetting declines in canned poultry, fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, and vegetable oils. Increased exports of cotton, oilcake and meal, tobacco, and variety meats together increased substantially -- almost one third.



COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAM EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1966

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities totaled \$1,631 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 1966/67, 9 percent higher than the year-earlier quarter. Exports for dollars rose \$166 million to \$1,308 million and shipments under Government-financed programs declined \$27 million to \$323 million (table 12).

Increases in dollar exports of wheat and flour, cotton, and tobacco accounted for 95 percent of the advance in commercial exports. The largest decline in exports under Government programs took place in wheat and flour. Program shipments of grain sorghums, rice, and tobacco were higher than a year earlier. Substantial decreases in sales for foreign currency under Title I and in donations under Title III were partially offset by a rise in shipments under barter transactions and in long-term dollar credit sales under Title IV.

Public Law 480, which has been the basic instrument for food aid during the past 12 years, was extended for a 2-year period through December 1968 by Public Law 89-808, approved November 11, 1966. This legislation, which became effective January 1, 1967, provides continuity in programs already in operation, and gives new direction to food aid programs. The major features of the new program, as well as consequent changes in the reporting of Government-financed programs, will be discussed in a later issue.

Commodity Developments in Dollar Exports and Exports Under Government-Financed Programs

Wheat and flour.--Dollar exports of wheat and flour totaled \$222 million, one and three-quarters times the total of July-September 1965. Program exports were nearly one-sixth lower. U.S. exports were favorably affected by the limited supplies available for export during this period from Argentina and Australia. Exports of wheat and flour in fiscal year 1966/67 are expected to fall below the record volume of the previous year. Major competing wheat exporting countries are expected to have large supplies available for export during the year.

Table 12.--Exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-September 1966 compared with July-September 1965

[illegible]

Feed grains.--Advances in dollar and Government program exports contributed to the 10 percent rise in shipments of U.S. feed grains from the year-earlier quarter. Exports of corn were over three-fifths of the total, but the largest increase was in grain sorghums. Shipments under Government programs were largely grain sorghums, nearly 80 percent of which were exported to India under Title I. Exports of feed grains are expected to continue heavy during the remainder of the fiscal year, but are not expected to rise substantially above the record shipments of 1965/66 because of larger crops in Europe and larger exportable supplies in Argentina.

Milled rice.--Most of the \$11 million rise in shipments of rice in July-September 1966 compared with the same quarter of 1965 was in exports under Government programs, principally to Viet-Nam under Title I and to Indonesia under Title IV. Exports are expected to continue strong throughout the year with substantial shipments under Government programs.

Cotton.--Increased dollar exports were responsible for the \$20 million rise in shipments of U.S. cotton in July-September 1966 compared with the same period in 1965. Exports during July, the last month of the 1965/66 cotton marketing year, were about half the year-earlier total. During August and September, shipments were twice the previous year's volume and one and four-fifths times the year-earlier value. Lower beginning stocks in major importing countries and lower prices for U.S. cotton indicate substantial recovery of U.S. cotton exports from the low level of 1965/66.

Unmanufactured tobacco.--A rise in exports for dollars accounted for nearly all of the advance in shipments of U.S. tobacco to \$145 million in July-September 1966, nearly one and one-half times the same months of 1965. The export payment program, effective July 6, is expected to stimulate U.S. tobacco exports and the ban on importation of Rhodesian tobacco by most major importers should increase demand for tobacco from the United States, especially flue-cured.

Oilseeds and products.--A decline in program exports of vegetable oils more than offset a 5 percent rise in commercial shipments of oilseeds and products in the first quarter of 1966/67 from the corresponding quarter of 1965/66. Exports of soybeans lagged behind 1965 because of higher prices during the summer of 1966. Short supplies and high prices relative to soybean oil resulted in a drop in exports of cottonseed oil to less than a tenth of the year-earlier volume. Shipments of soybean oil fell 25 percent in volume and 20 percent in value from the 1965 period. Exports of oilcake and meal rose 6 percent in volume but nearly 40 percent in value due to sharp price increases.

Dairy products.--In spite of higher prices, U.S. exports of dairy products in July-September 1966 totaled \$29 million compared with \$54 million in the same period of 1965. Lower supplies in the United States and increased production, especially in Europe, continue to reduce U.S. exports in this commodity group. Government program shipments were limited by available supplies.

Animals and products, except dairy.--The total value of exports of this commodity group remained at virtually the same level in July-September 1966 as a year earlier. Reduced supplies and higher prices curtailed U.S. lard exports to less than three-fifths of the year-earlier volume. Shipments of pork and

variety meats showed small gains. Exports of hides and skins advanced 15 percent in number but 45 percent in value due to price increases.

Fruits and vegetables and preparations.--There was little change in value of exports of fruits and vegetables in the first quarter of 1966/67 from the corresponding period of 1965. Relatively small value declines in shipments of canned and fresh fruits were partly offset by increases in exports of raisins and fruit juices. Gains in shipments of fresh vegetables, especially potatoes and dried peas, nearly overcame reductions in exports of canned vegetables and dried beans. No fruits and vegetables were exported under Government programs during the quarter.

Exports under credit sales programs.--A sharp rise in purchases under the CCC credit sales program accounted for the advance in activities under credit sales programs to \$169 million in July-September 1966, more than five times the total of the same quarter of 1965. Purchases of grain sorghums, corn, and wheat made up over 90 percent of CCC credit sales which amounted to \$158 million. Credit sales (shown in table 13) are a part of exports outside Government-financed programs in all other tables in this report. Over 85 percent of the CCC credit purchases of grain sorghums and half the corn went to Japan. Shipments to Europe, including substantial quantities to Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain, the Netherlands, and West Germany made up most of the remainder of the corn. Shipments to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) accounted for over three-fifths of the wheat and all of the wheat flour purchased under the CCC program. Nearly 60 percent of the commodities exported under the CCC program came from private stocks, including 90 percent of the wheat, 75 percent of the corn, and all of the flour, rice, tobacco, cotton, and soybean oil. More than 75 percent of the grain sorghums were from CCC stocks.

Disbursements under credits authorized by the Export-Import Bank were limited to \$11 million for cotton to Japan and a relatively small quantity of rice to Liberia.

Exports Under Government-Financed Programs

Shipments under Government programs declined 8 percent to \$323 million in the first quarter of 1966/67 from \$350 million a year earlier. Donations under Title III were less than one-fourth of the comparable period of 1965. Title I, sales for foreign currency, fell about one-sixth. Shipments under barter transactions were more than one and one-half times the year-earlier quarter and long-term dollar credit sales under Title IV were two and one-fourth times the corresponding period of the previous year (tables 14 and 15).

Title I, sales for foreign currency.--A substantial reduction in the volume of wheat supplied under this program was partially offset by larger shipments of grain sorghums, particularly to India. Exports to India were valued at over \$100 million, nearly three-fifths of the program total. Shipments to Viet-Nam, principally rice and dairy products, amounted to over \$25 million.

Title II, donations.--Most of the \$4 million decline in Government-to-Government donations was in wheat grain. Largest recipients of agricultural commodities

Table 13.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity,
July-September 1966 1/

Commodity	: Export-Import :		:
	: bank loans :		CCC credit :
	:and medium term :		sales <u>3/</u> :
	: guarantees 2/ :		credit sales :
<hr/>			
	:	-- <u>Million dollars</u> --	
	:		
Wheat	---	29.2	29.2
	:		
Wheat flour	---	3.3	3.3
	:		
Corn	---	50.7	50.7
	:		
Grain sorghums	---	64.5	64.5
	:		
Rice	0.1	0.8	0.9
	:		
Tobacco	---	4.4	4.4
	:		
Cotton	11.4	2.3	13.7
	:		
Soybean oil	---	2.4	2.4
	:		
Total	11.5	157.6	169.1

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

during the period were Viet-Nam, Korea, Morocco, Brazil, Afghanistan, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of refugees from Palestine.

Title III, donations.--Donations through voluntary relief agencies amounted to only \$11 million, less than one-fourth of the total of the same period of 1965. Donations of dairy products consisted of less than \$2 million of nonfat dry milk. Shipments of dairy products, especially nonfat dry milk, which have been the principal commodities supplied under this program, are limited by availability for export during 1966/67.

Title III, barter.--Larger shipments of wheat and tobacco accounted for the \$23 million rise in shipments under barter transactions to \$66 million from \$43 million a year earlier. Most of the wheat went to Latin American countries, including substantial quantities to Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Colombia. The United Kingdom and West Germany were major recipients of tobacco under this program, in addition to large purchases for dollars.

Title IV, long-term dollar credit sales.--Dollar credit sales amounted to \$39 million in July-September 1966, two and one-fourth times the year-earlier total. Exports of wheat, cotton, and rice were substantially higher. Major destinations for wheat were Yugoslavia and Brazil. Yugoslavia was the largest recipient of cotton. Indonesia received most of the rice shipped under this title during the period.

Table 14.---U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-September 1966

Commodity	Public Law 480				:P.L. 87-195 :				Total	
	Title I : Title II :		Title III :		Title IV :		Agency for :			
	Sales for foreign currency :	Famine and other emergency relief :	Foreign donations : 1/ :	Barter : 2/ :	Long-term supply and dollar credit : (A.I.D.) :	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) :	agricultural exports : under specified Government programs :	agricultural exports : outside specified Government programs :		

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480. 2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation. 3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans. 4/ "Total agricultural exports outside of specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind. 5/ Wheat and flour. 6/ Less than \$50,000. 7/ Includes the following: Oats, \$11,845; other grains and preparations, \$112,231; other vegetable oils, \$124,427; soap stock and fatty acids, \$45,752; peanuts, \$15,425; sugar and related products, \$37,634; meats and products, \$75,871; non-alcoholic beverages, \$65,468; miscellaneous edible vegetable products, \$651,799; total \$1,140,452.

Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity
July-September 1966

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480										P.L. 87-195:				Total			
		Title I:	Title II:	Title III:	Title IV:	Agency for:	Inter-	national:	under:	specified:	Government:	programs 3/:	programs 4/:	agricultural:	exports:	outside:	specified:	Government:	programs 4/:
		Sales for foreign currency:	Famine and other emergency relief:	donations:	Barter:	1/	2/	sales:	programs 3/:	programs 4/:	agricultural:	exports:	outside:	specified:	Government:	programs 4/:	agricultural:	exports:	outside:
-- Thousand units --																			
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	62,219	1,240	463	16,345	14,108	5/162	94,537	117,111	211,648									
Wheat flour	Cwt.	3,418	570	624	---	22	---	4,634	3,916	8,550									
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,334	837	2	1,644	92	---	3,909	134,981	138,890									
Grain Sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	21,206	296	---	718	---	---	22,220	58,369	80,589									
Corn meal	Cwt.	---	175	69	---	---	---	244	439	683									
Bulgur wheat	Lb.	---	21,510	16,537	---	---	---	38,047	5,661	43,708									
Rolls wheat	Lb.	---	7,765	3,832	---	---	---	11,597	982	12,579									
Rice, milled	Cwt.	1,593	---	---	---	1,174	---	2,767	4,120	6,887									
Cotton, running bale	Bale	33	---	---	47	53	---	133	699	832									
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	5,379	---	---	28,761	291	---	34,956	130,684	165,640									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	4,230	---	---	4,553	6,224	10,777									
Soybean oil	Lb.	96,948	7,537	19,640	46,037	---	---	171,496	82,698	254,194									
Feeds and fodders (including oil-cake and meal)	S.T.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6/	6/	856									
Essential oils	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	61	2,185	2,246									
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	26,155	---	---	---	---	---	26,811	12,859	39,670									
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	326	---	---	---	---	---	1,507	3,761	5,268									
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	1,411	7,260	8,705	---	---	---	17,513	59,948	77,461									
Cheese	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	1,261	1,265									
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	831	3,886	4,717									
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,182	411,400	441,582									
Cattle	No.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7/	6	6									
Baby chicks	No.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6/	6/	6/									
Hides and skins	No.	---	---	---	---	---	---	108	4,589	4,697									
Eggs, fresh, frozen, or dried	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	81	605	686									

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.
2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

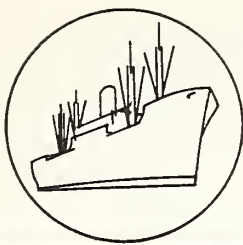
3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans.

4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Wheat and flour.

6/ Quantity not available. Quantity shown for total exports does not include feeds and fodders, n.e.c.

7/ Less than 500 units.



Import Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, JULY-NOVEMBER 1966

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption were \$1,857 million in July-November 1966 -- up 7 percent from the same period of 1965. The increase is due entirely to larger imports of supplementary (partially competitive) imports, as imports of complementary (noncompetitive) product imports were down 9 percent. Supplementary product imports accounted for about 60 percent of the total in July-November 1966 compared with 54 percent a year earlier (table 16).

Unlike most of the supplementary products which are showing increases, imports of live animals are down 20 percent so far in 1966/67. The decline is largely due to much smaller imports of dutiable cattle, mainly feeders and stockers, from Mexico and Canada. Dutiable cattle imports were 391,248 head in July-November 1966 compared with 515,143 head in July-November 1965 (table 17).

In 1965/66, Canada supplied 53 percent of the 1,265,000 head of dutiable cattle imported, while Mexico supplied most of the remainder. Fiscal year 1965/66 was a year of relatively high prices in the United States for feeder cattle and also a year when supplies of such stock were plentiful in Mexico and Canada. U.S. prices weakened some in the spring and through July, but during the coming months of 1966/67 they will remain above year-earlier levels, and thus the price incentive to Canadian and Mexican suppliers will continue to exist. Indications are that availability of feeder cattle for exports is not as large in either Mexico or Canada, however. For example, in August, the Mexican Government announced the annual export quota for the current marketing year (September 1, 1966 - August 31, 1967) at 601,000 head. This is higher than the initial quotas announced for 1965/66 but 9 percent below the number actually approved for export. In Canada, total cattle numbers on June 30, 1966, were down 3.5 percent from a year earlier and current market conditions are resulting in a rebuilding of the domestic herd rather than exporting to the United States.

Imports of supplementary products were \$1,133 million in July-November 1966 compared with \$948 million in July-November 1965, the 20 percent increase was due mainly to larger imports of sugar, meats and meat products, dairy products, vegetables and preparations, and oilseeds and products. Sugar imports were \$269 million in July-November 1966 -- up 31 percent from the same period of 1965. Meats and meat product imports increased 32 percent to \$275 million. Beef and veal imports accounted for 63 percent of the total and on a quantity basis, such imports totaled 429 million pounds. Imports of beef and veal in July-November 1965 were 343 million pounds. November 1966 pork product imports

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption:
Value by commodity, July-November 1965 and 1966

Commodity	July-November		Change
	1965	1966	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	61	49	-20
Dairy products	29	42	+45
Hides and skins	29	33	+14
Meats and meat products	209	275	+32
Wool, apparel	61	46	-25
Other	21	25	+19
Total animals and products	410	470	+15
Cotton, excluding linters	13	12	-8
Fruits and preparations	43	51	+19
Grains and preparations	17	19	+12
Nuts and preparations	36	36	0
Oilseeds and products	58	73	+26
Sugar	206	269	+31
Tobacco, unmanufactured	53	54	+2
Vegetables and preparations	29	43	+48
Other	83	106	+28
Total supplementary	948	1,133	+20
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas	60	75	+25
Coffee	476	410	-14
Cocoa or cacao beans	51	34	-33
Rubber, crude, natural	74	69	-7
Tea	23	22	-4
Wool, carpet	33	31	-6
Other	78	83	+6
Total complementary	795	724	-9
Total agricultural imports	1,743	1,857	+7

Table 17.--U.S. dutiable cattle imports by major country of origin, 1962-67

Year ending June 30	Mexico	Canada	Total <u>1/</u>
-- <u>1,000 head</u> --			
1962	645	536	1,181
1963	766	451	1,217
1964	386	219	606
1965	370	242	612
1966 July	14	38	52
August	9	46	55
September	8	66	74
October	19	83	102
November	102	131	233
Total July-November	152	364	516
1967 July	9	19	28
August	7	36	43
September	5	51	56
October	24	71	95
November	98	70	169
Total July-November	143	247	391

1/ In some years or months may include small quantities from other suppliers.

were up 17 percent, causing a 4 percent increase in July-November imports to 112 million pounds so far in 1966/67. Cheese imports increased 56 percent to \$27.5 million in July-November 1966, and this contributed to the 45 percent rise in dairy product imports. Imports of cheese account for about 65 percent of the dairy products imported. The 48 percent gain in vegetable imports to \$43 million was mainly due to larger imports of prepared vegetable products. Imports of oilseeds and products increased 26 percent to \$73 million.

Copra and coconut oil are the major items imported and while the quantity imported of each showed a substantial increase, the value of copra imports increased only 3 percent. Through the first 5 months of the current fiscal year, copra prices were running about 20 percent below those of a year earlier.

Complementary product imports were \$724 million in July-November 1966 compared with \$795 million for the same period of 1965. The 14 percent decline in coffee imports accounted for most of the decrease. The quantity of cocoa bean imports was down 59 percent to 156 million pounds. The value of such imports was down 33 percent, however, as prices were up substantially from their low level of late 1965. Of the major complementary products, only banana imports increased. They were up 25 percent to \$75 million. Nonagricultural product imports gained 26 percent to total \$9.3 billion in July-November 1966. November 1966 imports of nonagricultural items were \$1.9 billion compared with \$1.6 billion a year earlier.

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1965 and 1966 and July-November 1965 and 1966

Commodity exported	Unit:	November 1/		Value		July-November 1/		Value	
		Quantity	1965	1966	1965	Quantity	1965	1966	1965
		Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle	No.	3	4	1,469	1,340	27	13	8,061	5,331
Poultry, live -									
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	2,523	4,473	888	955	13,031	14,387	4,325	4,854
Other live poultry	---	2/	2/	345	246	2/	2/	1,084	945
Other	---	2/	2/	455	708	2/	2/	2,341	2,479
Total animals, live	---	---	---	3,157	3,249	---	---	15,811	13,609
Dairy products:									
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	Lb.	389	466	276	408	3,689	1,885	2,418	1,688
Butter, including donations	Lb.	232	16	84	12	3,864	102	1,471	74
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	667	515	348	334	2,730	2,319	1,407	1,500
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	1,736	1,314	1,046	744	7,511	7,385	5,086	4,624
Milk and cream -									
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations	Lb.	4,835	9,208	1,032	2,087	34,250	62,705	7,324	13,556
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	1,782	803	886	153	8,848	6,972	3,884	2,385
Fresh	Gal.	58	79	92	111	389	460	538	685
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	55,646	11,893	8,479	2,576	422,738	101,440	59,210	15,751
Other	---	2/	2/	341	356	2/	2/	2,032	2,520
Total dairy products	---	---	---	12,584	6,781	---	---	83,370	42,783
Fats, oils, and greases:									
Lard	Lb.	10,325	19,377	1,309	2,239	87,293	69,017	10,555	8,114
Tallow -									
Edible	Lb.	92	280	10	32	1,455	1,859	189	232
Inedible	Lb.	137,592	181,752	11,843	14,473	753,827	769,274	66,460	62,799
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	12,831	22,733	1,518	2,022	70,463	69,728	7,712	7,068
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	160,840	224,142	14,680	18,766	913,038	909,878	84,916	78,213
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal	Lb.	5,604	2,369	2,853	1,448	16,307	10,918	8,847	6,569
Pork	Lb.	5,294	6,448	2,093	2,543	20,057	23,530	7,734	9,644
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,075	1,314	783	793	5,976	6,046	3,865	4,282
Variety meats (edible offals)	Lb.	19,073	22,227	4,847	5,945	94,605	104,726	24,547	28,012
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	2,096	2,297	942	1,118	9,990	8,883	4,311	4,412
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	33,142	34,655	11,518	11,847	146,935	154,103	49,304	52,919
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	71	154	55	136	1,674	972	955	815
Eggs in the shell -									
Hatching	Doz.	589	789	665	724	2,390	3,057	2,525	3,120
Other	Doz.	1,120	779	406	338	2,786	3,683	1,056	1,542
Poultry meat -									
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	11,993	8,598	3,428	2,294	49,444	42,821	12,864	11,398
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	7,900	8,182	2,888	2,901	38,143	30,749	13,551	10,882
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	958	947	412	351	4,606	4,808	1,625	1,724
Canned and otherwise preserved	Lb.	1,721	1,196	517	380	8,977	7,430	2,305	2,189
Total poultry products	---	---	---	8,371	7,124	---	---	34,881	31,670

Continued -

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1965 and 1966 and July-November 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	November 1/		July-November 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1965	1966	1965	1966
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Other animal products:					
Feathers, crude or dressed	lb.	141	57	185	80
Gelatin, edible	lb.	178	117	132	105
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	lb.	601	393	216	147
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	3/	1,629	2,074	9,581	15,552
Honey	lb.	1,553	1,855	261	304
Wool, unmanufactured	C. lb.	577	1,114	500	805
Other	---	2/	2/	1,916	1,611
Total other animal products	---	---	---	12,791	18,604
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	63,101	66,371
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Cotton	RBale:	370	518	45,732	59,669
Linters	RBale:	27	24	747	881
Total cotton and linters	RBale:	397	542	46,479	60,550
Fruits and preparations:					
Canned -					
Fruit cocktail	lb.	9,670	10,909	1,790	1,731
Peaches	lb.	14,183	14,369	1,754	1,612
Pears	lb.	393	790	85	133
Pineapples	lb.	3,913	2,424	644	381
Other	lb.	11,229	2,209	1,739	579
Total canned fruits	lb.	39,388	30,701	6,012	4,436
Dried -					
Prunes	lb.	16,752	7,068	2,832	1,484
Raisins (dried grapes)	lb.	10,516	10,429	1,847	1,842
Other	lb.	2,921	1,219	1,024	532
Total dried fruits	lb.	30,189	18,716	5,703	3,858
Fresh -					
Apples	lb.	33,178	20,688	3,013	1,878
Berries	lb.	1,097	1,067	217	213
Grapefruit	lb.	19,565	23,913	1,021	1,157
Grapes	lb.	24,525	24,256	2,397	2,675
Lemons and limes	lb.	11,210	12,526	935	1,184
Oranges and tangerines	lb.	33,538	33,629	2,265	2,675
Pears	lb.	14,381	11,497	1,497	921
Other	lb.	2,822	1,762	227	206
Total fresh fruits	lb.	140,316	129,338	11,482	10,909
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	Gal.	143	118	261	224
Orange	Gal.	663	632	1,141	1,084
Other	Gal.	814	535	697	533
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,620	1,285	2,099	1,841
Frozen fruits	lb.	794	1,099	145	234
Other	---	2/	2/	537	592
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	25,978	21,870

Continued -

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1965 and 1966 and July-November 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	November 1/			July-November 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:							
Canned -							
Asparagus	lb.	2,250	683	1,126	410	22,501	6,706
Soups	lb.	1,428	327	1,426	339	8,491	1,866
Tomato paste and puree	lb.	867	1,172	1,172	291	6,084	1,447
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	lb.	102	13	130	18	921	130
Other	lb.	7,047	935	6,123	938	32,767	4,671
Total canned vegetables	lb.	11,694	2,166	9,977	1,996	70,764	14,820
Dried beans, including donations	lb.	24,562	2,188	119,592	9,331	175,115	13,796
Dried peas, including cow and chick	lb.	19,149	1,266	34,677	2,297	135,607	8,536
Fresh -							
Lettuce	lb.	22,193	20,085	20,085	1,056	56,800	3,133
Onions	lb.	7,793	5,882	5,882	283	36,070	1,645
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	lb.	5,383	3,964	3,964	135	47,024	1,879
Tomatoes	lb.	7,903	8,252	8,252	910	39,396	4,447
Other	lb.	21,091	17,748	17,748	1,259	65,465	5,081
Total fresh vegetables	lb.	64,363	55,931	55,931	3,643	244,755	15,869
Frozen vegetables	lb.	1,407	1,609	1,609	298	6,761	1,478
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	lb.	2,362	1,708	1,708	633	7,261	2,972
Vegetable seasonings	lb.	974	463	463	306	3,600	1,478
Tomato juice, canned	gal.	201	101	101	99	1,064	950
Other	---	2/	1,363	1,413	2/	6,113	6,775
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	12,895	20,016	---	66,012	71,154
Other vegetable products:							
Coffee	lb.	1,945	1,788	1,788	1,508	10,588	15,376
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude	lb.	861	611	611	988	4,171	3,190
Essential oils, natural	lb.	705	879	879	2,798	9,731	10,819
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal)	---	2/	8,106	11,018	2/	42,514	46,302
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	---	2/	1,961	1,837	2/	10,703	11,620
Hops	lb.	3,171	4,490	4,490	2,548	6,698	4,855
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	2/	599	696	2/	2,783	3,253
Nuts and preparations	lb.	36,675	11,701	11,701	3,840	102,716	24,163
Seeds (except oilseeds)	lb.	15,558	9,650	9,650	3,642	34,819	11,555
Spices	lb.	645	483	483	341	2,648	1,716
Other, including donations	---	2/	3,711	4,412	2/	17,867	20,853
Total other vegetable products	---	---	32,428	33,628	---	143,540	138,136
Total vegetable products	---	---	588,267	631,331	---	2,399,655	2,653,796
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS							
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS							
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES							

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Reported in value only. 3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 19.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1965 and 1966 and July-November 1965 and 1966

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	November 1/			July-November 1/		
		Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value
		1965	1966	1965	1965	1966	1965
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS							
Animals, live:							
Cattle, draftable	No.	233	169	19,842	15,240	515	391
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1	503	473	8	6
Horses	No.	2/	2/	1,912	723	1	1
Other (including live poultry)	No.	3/	3/	111	218	3/	3/
Total animals, live	—	---	---	22,368	16,654	---	---
Dairy products:							
Butter	Lb.	54	96	29	47	362	292
Cheese -							
Blue-mold	Lb.	340	609	177	306	1,518	1,782
Cheddar	Lb.	265	538	95	219	340	1,289
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	928	1,307	446	608	3,232	4,707
Pecorino	Lb.	2,231	2,454	2,032	1,720	7,204	7,294
Swiss	Lb.	1,315	3,079	796	1,486	6,813	12,047
Other	Lb.	4,194	9,840	1,698	3,525	10,357	36,848
Total cheese	Lb.	9,273	17,827	5,244	7,864	29,464	63,967
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	8,842	6,334	2,941	1,633	31,259	47,980
Other	---	3/	3/	512	342	3/	3/
Total dairy products	---	---	---	8,726	9,886	---	---
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):							
Calf skins	Lb.	212	237	146	103	1,079	662
Cattle hides	Lb.	2,921	827	435	142	7,682	2,563
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,416	835	1,118	918	7,381	5,838
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	2,700	2,960	1,749	2,179	24,388	23,707
Other 4/	Lb.	2,622	1,717	1,365	1,200	12,746	9,042
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	9,871	6,576	4,813	4,542	53,276	41,812
Meat and meat products:							
Beef and veal -							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	54,874	58,051	19,171	23,562	284,652	360,338
Other	Lb.	9,679	14,101	3,886	6,132	58,293	68,592
Total beef and veal	Lb.	64,553	72,152	23,057	29,694	342,945	428,930
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	4,230	3,421	1,118	901	23,562	24,519
Pork -							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	5,613	3,271	2,102	1,399	20,413	15,689
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	12,230	15,721	8,469	11,867	71,927	73,670
Other	Lb.	2,850	5,249	1,679	2,818	15,954	22,958
Total pork	Lb.	20,693	24,241	12,250	16,084	108,294	112,317
Sausage casings	Lb.	3/	3/	1,614	1,768	3/	3/
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	8,052	8,249	2,173	2,333	37,079	42,360
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	---	40,212	50,780	---	---
Poultry products:							
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	2	523	1	236	16	14
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	17	40	17	57	163	803
Poultry meat	Lb.	48	62	63	188	91	142
Total poultry products	---	---	---	81	481	---	---

Continued

Continued -

Table 19.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1965 and 1966 and July-November 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	November 1/			July-November 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):							
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	2,548	1,994	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	17,284	8,543	10,697	5,997	16,753	9,225
Other wools	G.Lb.	2,240	2,366	2,048	1,491	70,043	42,808
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	22,072	12,903	14,177	8,672	11,270	42,579
Other animal products:							
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	---	3/	387	418	3/	1,109	2,366
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	270	269	861	970	1,436	4,792
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	3/	99	60	3/	606	400
Feathers, crude	Lb.	427	299	664	454	1,603	2,811
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	884	923	535	574	3,852	2,003
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	1,217	1,781	845	1,284	4,962	2,462
Honey	Lb.	1,362	655	137	115	5,527	4,534
Other	---	3/	923	1,519	3/	529	427
Total other animal products	---	---	4,451	5,394	---	4,911	6,277
Total animals and animal products	---	---	94,828	96,409	---	409,864	470,214
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Cotton, unmanufactured (40 lb.):							
Cotton	Bale	1	3	200	489	66	61
Linters	Bale	2/	26	2	874	48	106
Total cotton and linters	Bale	1	29	202	1,363	114	167
Fruits and preparations:							
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	69	100	360	434	208	257
Berries	Lb.	3,445	4,607	695	811	28,739	43,742
Dates	Lb.	20,559	3,280	1,862	261	20,572	4,042
Figs	Lb.	3,692	1,252	452	168	6,715	6,417
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	133	119	215	175	464	378
Melons	Lb.	4,723	3,315	209	143	7,908	4,424
Olives in brine	Gal.	418	1,262	852	2,828	4,205	6,887
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	5,507	7,906	1,124	1,447	26,817	31,628
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	13,687	16,639	1,513	1,824	66,952	84,438
Pineapple juice	Gal.	1,003	314	269	94	3,348	945
Other	---	3/	1,931	2,302	3/	9,913	9,524
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	9,482	10,487	---	43,300	51,048
Grains and preparations:							
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	468	1,039	632	1,367	2,958	2,353
Barley malt	Lb.	5,188	2,865	251	144	22,473	15,146
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	29	17	117	116	345	277
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	269	227	221	190	1,160	906
Rice	Lb.	5,932	89	337	213	31,359	238
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	212	406	465
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	7	9	15	25	142	975
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	5	0	1	709	10
Other	---	3/	2,273	2,441	3/	8,361	11,125
Total grains and preparations	---	---	3,846	4,709	---	17,401	19,348

Continued -

Table 19.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1965 and 1966 and July-November 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	November 1/				July-November 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Nuts and preparations:									
Almonds	Lb.	10	4	1,000	1,000	83	166	1,000	1,000
Brazil nuts	Lb.	2,922	3,182	1,127	966	17,383	23,831	5,433	6,778
Cashew nuts	Lb.	6,484	5,289	3,386	3,092	32,721	29,404	16,883	16,704
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	14,713	11,538	2,038	1,440	55,736	45,359	7,783	5,586
Fistache nuts	Lb.	926	3,580	588	2,074	3,631	6,123	2,116	3,509
Other	---	3/	3/	1,484	1,714	3/	3/	3,901	3,762
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	8,631	9,289	---	---	36,169	36,437
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,516	2,565	469	1,269	6,315	8,551	2,067	3,988
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,079	792	409	257	4,789	4,425	1,794	1,466
Castor oil	Lb.	18,274	14,485	1,619	1,634	55,463	43,749	4,552	4,851
Coconut oil	Lb.	18,710	31,264	2,235	3,271	92,523	156,565	12,268	16,227
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	2,564	3,877	839	1,260	16,371	19,923	5,150	6,240
Palm oil	Lb.	2,781	19,730	298	2,065	3,442	44,812	384	4,516
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	4,907	9,731	706	1,275	36,052	43,687	5,637	5,685
Tung oil	Lb.	1,313	3,458	297	529	7,309	13,274	1,705	2,262
Other	Lb.	1,929	2,425	322	642	10,860	19,457	2,100	3,704
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	53,073	88,327	7,194	12,202	233,124	354,443	35,657	48,939
Oilseeds -									
Copra	Lb.	22,787	37,408	1,877	2,811	198,723	265,379	19,033	19,689
Sesame seed	Lb.	971	1,413	122	215	9,259	9,143	1,288	1,378
Other	---	3/	3/	279	437	3/	3/	903	1,278
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	2,278	3,463	---	---	21,224	22,345
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	2,330	9,369	91	281	42,059	55,477	1,234	1,673
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	9,563	15,946	---	---	58,115	72,957
Sugar and related products:									
Cane sugar	S.Ton.	352	347	41,037	40,904	1,783	2,248	205,624	269,083
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	14,630	27,492	1,071	3,013	97,316	153,421	7,954	16,151
Other	---	3/	3/	665	416	3/	3/	2,728	3,009
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	42,773	44,333	---	---	216,306	288,243
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	734	813	407	471	5,657	5,784	3,071	3,180
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ...	Lb.	23,567	22,051	2,560	2,404	57,542	61,763	6,368	6,419
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers	Lb.	412	1,017	24	98	604	1,511	38	118
Garlic	Lb.	694	530	80	91	6,134	5,719	742	1,044
Onions	Lb.	1,661	5,157	134	347	5,619	8,808	439	622
Potatoes, white	Lb.	15,335	29,992	351	726	22,916	46,249	705	1,127
Potatoes, natural state	Lb.	4,702	11,003	506	889	6,889	15,716	735	1,305
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	14,348	13,808	324	319	38,783	33,653	898	839
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	4,812	3,516	399	485	11,757	7,431	1,073	1,170
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	22,720	23,412	796	807	124,264	131,592	4,374	4,548
Other	---	3/	3/	2,261	4,152	3/	3/	10,198	22,482
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	7,842	10,789	---	---	28,641	42,854

Continued

Continued -

Table 19.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1965 and 1966 and July-November 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	November 1/			July-November 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Other vegetable products:							
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):							
Hops	Lb.	575	1,997	1,719	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	Lb.	3/	3/	608	1,721	3/	6,930
Malt liquors	L.Ton:	2/	3	66	2,054	1,031	1,044
Nursery and greenhouse stock	Gal.	1,748	1,590	1,898	791	6	1,316
Seeds, field and garden	---	3/	3/	661	1,805	8,522	9,282
Spices	---	3/	3/	1,498	312	3/	9,751
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	5,938	8,776	1,023	1,089	3/	5,344
Wines	Lb.	14,937	14,812	11,622	1,104	19,771	29,578
Other	Gal.	2,066	2,363	9,050	73,771	77,586	53,394
Total other vegetable products	---	3/	3/	584	10,600	6,960	29,687
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	28,729	30,535	3/	3,424
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	111,068	127,451	---	123,230
COMPLEMENTARY							
Bananas	Lb.	314,016	295,043	14,792	14,086	1,288,782	1,565,906
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	337,561	208,211	125,944	72,720	1,298,465	1,152,819
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants:	Lb.	232	1,809	254	2,094	1,118	1,296
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	60,906	35,717	7,631	7,888	381,709	155,710
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	11,017	14,866	1,626	2,117	49,005	61,099
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	3/	3/	1,651	2,394	3/	8,654
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/	3/	2,373	2,683	3/	11,477
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	15	10	2,957	1,791	62	55
Rubber, crude	Lb.	98,350	77,325	17,250	14,458	413,926	366,076
Silk, raw	Lb.	388	211	2,249	1,393	1,584	1,386
Spices	Lb.	9,903	8,581	3,998	3,401	48,390	41,941
Tea	Lb.	13,724	9,281	6,223	3,855	51,768	51,600
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	8,490	8,719	4,391	4,328	64,229	61,874
Other complementary agricultural products ...	---	3/	3/	1,558	1,587	3/	5,124
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	192,897	134,795	---	795,096
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	398,793	358,655	---	1,742,771
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	1,554,116	1,898,246	---	7,373,181
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	1,952,909	2,256,901	---	9,115,952

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 20.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July-November 1966

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Imports			Exports	Imports	
		Total	Comple- mentary			Total	Comple- mentary
		--	Thousand dollars			--	Thousand dollars
Greenland	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Canada	286,037	104,418	4,223	100,195	0	0	0
Wiquelgon and St. Pierre Is.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latin American Republics:							
Mexico	29,801	98,960	27,735	71,225	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,978	17,740	14,268	3,472	0	0	0
El Salvador	3,286	24,478	21,669	2,809	0	0	0
Honduras	2,105	28,774	25,369	3,405	0	0	0
Nicaragua	3,691	7,065	3,096	3,969	0	0	0
Costa Rica	2,503	20,946	15,451	5,495	0	0	0
Panama	6,688	19,410	18,297	1,113	0	0	0
Cuba	0	549	0	549	0	0	0
Haiti	3,101	4,398	2,611	1,787	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	7,068	58,316	10,886	47,430	0	0	0
Colombia	11,571	59,808	54,668	5,140	0	0	0
Venezuela	35,125	6,824	4,042	2,782	0	0	0
Ecuador	4,435	38,494	34,293	4,201	0	0	0
Peru	14,257	39,323	9,996	29,327	0	0	0
Bolivia	5,776	2,040	1,632	408	0	0	0
Chile	19,612	1,591	27	1,564	0	0	0
Brazil	54,486	228,647	162,735	65,912	0	0	0
Paraguay	2,019	4,789	236	4,553	0	0	0
Uruguay	1,120	5,453	56	5,397	0	0	0
Argentina	2,610	45,164	7,498	37,666	0	0	0
Total L. A. Republics	214,232	712,769	414,565	298,204	0	0	0
Other Latin America:							
British Honduras	1,019	1,662	732	930	0	0	0
Canal Zone	0	58	58	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	3,145	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bahamas	7,028	33	8	25	0	0	0
Jamaica	8,677	6,727	576	6,151	0	0	0
Leeward and Windward Is.	1,803	600	147	453	0	0	0
Barbados	1,137	248	0	248	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,998	882	358	524	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	4,773	200	1	199	0	0	0
French West Indies	846	1,915	0	1,915	0	0	0
British Guiana	1,984	2,855	18	2,837	0	0	0
Surinam	1,449	566	566	0	0	0	0
French Guiana	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Latin America	252,182	728,516	417,029	311,487	0	0	0
Europe:							
Iceland	1,834	254	27	227	0	0	0
Sweden	30,161	1,373	109	1,264	0	0	0
Europe - Continued:							
Norway	23,710	1,044	13	23,710	0	0	0
Denmark	31,986	46,636	446	31,986	0	0	0
United Kingdom	216,392	12,983	3,503	216,392	0	0	0
Ireland	17,144	11,264	1,079	17,144	0	0	0
Netherlands and Luxembourg	216,979	43,543	4,869	216,979	0	0	0
Belgium and Luxembourg	84,977	9,469	442	84,977	0	0	0
Unidentified W. Europe 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	62,969	32,804	3,270	62,969	0	0	0
West Germany	236,400	17,535	1,265	236,400	0	0	0
East Germany	5,727	60	0	5,727	0	0	0
Austria	6,085	1,644	30	6,085	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	9,742	530	26	9,742	0	0	0
Hungary	4,797	182	25	4,797	0	0	0
Switzerland	34,239	8,723	1,018	34,239	0	0	0
Finland	8,632	1,290	0	8,632	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland and Danzig	26,086	17,636	88	26,086	0	0	0
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	5,224	1,196	335	5,224	0	0	0
Azores	494	43	0	494	0	0	0
Spain	54,208	23,619	657	54,208	0	0	0
Portugal	5,750	3,849	39	5,750	0	0	0
Gibraltar	63	18	12	63	0	0	0
Malta and Gozo	297	328	0	297	0	0	0
Italy	95,770	33,831	4,117	95,770	0	0	0
Free Terr. of Trieste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	27,020	7,616	258	27,020	0	0	0
Albania	0	42	42	0	0	0	0
Greece	7,144	16,095	244	7,144	0	0	0
Rumania	1,515	450	109	1,515	0	0	0
Bulgaria	106	624	303	106	0	0	0
Turkey	7,661	29,666	985	7,661	0	0	0
Cyprus	1,238	401	173	1,238	0	0	0
Total Europe	1,224,350	324,755	23,484	1,224,350	0	0	0
Asia:							
Syrian Arab Republic	8,026	1,776	1,358	8,026	0	0	0
Lebanon	8,991	2,694	798	8,991	0	0	0
Iraq	1,580	1,019	1,009	1,580	0	0	0
Iran	8,725	7,103	854	8,725	0	0	0
Israel	38,917	706	200	38,917	0	0	0
Jordan	7,878	29	29	7,878	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	8	9	0	8	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,508	0	0	1,508	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	10,332	19	0	10,332	0	0	0
Other Arabia Pen. States	438	156	104	438	0	0	0
Continued							

Continued -

Table 20.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-November 1966 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
		Thousand dollars				Thousand dollars	
Asia - Continued:				Africa - Continued:			
Aden	1,118	11	3	Canary Islands	3,274	0	0
Bahrain	573	0	0	Other Spanish Africa	111	0	0
Afghanistan	2,034	691	0	Federal Rep. of Cameroon	484	6,564	342
India	187,770	30,932	10,033	Central African Republic	60	0	0
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	Gabon	31	0	0
Pakistan	47,388	4,477	663	Mauritania	32	1	1
Nepal	28	148	2	Senegal	1,539	34	34
Ceylon	5,577	12,157	10	Guinea	1,329	2,846	25
Burma	6,873	11	0	Ivory Coast	1,076	14,340	183
Thailand	10,320	5,576	2,057	Togo	88	244	9
Viet-Nam	71,254	547	325	Other Western Africa	1,111	477	37
Laos	127	54	54	Ghana	7,363	8,883	8,058
Cambodia	35	435	435	Nigeria	5,466	9,574	5,322
Malaysia	6,263	30,015	27,107	Sierra Leone	726	2,121	0
Indonesia	17,290	56,332	52,416	British West Africa	6	2	1
Philippines	33,163	122,036	3,652	Madeira Islands	836	69	0
Macao	11	0	0	Angola	304	18,618	182
Other S. and S.E. Asia	3	0	0	Other W. Port. Africa	149	315	0
China	0	0	0	Liberia	2,988	10,486	10,486
Outer Mongolia	0	1,176	0	Congo (Leopoldville)	4,738	3,623	939
North Korea	0	0	0	Burundi and Rwanda	779	13,470	13,454
Korea, Republic of	42,432	3,975	3,319	Somali Republic	126	87	0
Hong Kong	20,206	938	79	Ethiopia	790	10,476	8,745
Taiwan	31,679	11,267	1,650	French Somaliland	177	41	18
Japan	406,687	17,047	3,881	Uganda	105	17,863	100
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	7,423	2/	2/	Kenya	1,350	8,910	8,795
Total Asia	984,657	311,386	122,185	Tanzania (formerly Tangan- yika and Zanzibar)	376	10,543	10,347
Australia and Oceania:				Seychelles and Depend.	8	77	1
Australia	14,852	131,457	369	Mauritius and Depend.	28	771	0
New Guinea	135	1,226	1,226	Mozambique	175	3,366	611
New Zealand and W. Samoa	3,738	75,928	16,049	Malagasy Republic	88	7,397	7,355
British W. Pacific Is.	541	2,968	76	Rep. of South Africa	26,408	14,501	287
French Pacific Islands	1,451	71	68	Zambia, S.Rhod., Malawi	1,257	841	482
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	717	0	0	Total Africa	181,785	176,495	139,423
Total Australia and Oceania	21,434	211,650	17,788	Total all countries	2,950,446	1,857,225	724,132
Africa:				E. E. C. (Common Market):			
Morocco	17,615	693	260	Netherlands	216,979	43,543	4,869
Algeria	25,389	59	15	Belgium and Luxembourg	84,977	9,469	442
Tunisia	12,971	138	9	France	62,969	32,804	3,270
Libya	1,501	34	0	West Germany	236,400	17,535	1,265
United Arab Rep. (Egypt) ..	56,206	8,424	7	Italy	95,770	33,831	4,117
Sudan	4,715	424	121	Total E. E. C.	697,095	137,182	13,963
							123,219

1/ Not available by countries.

2/ Less than \$500.

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Explanatory Note

U. S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wines. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development) principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U. S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U. S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.